INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 214 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

M.L.As.' ATTACK ON KARACHI ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER

Out Of The Gloaming

The "Times of India" sagely advises the Assembly not to look too closely into the Reserve Bank Bill, since it has already been passed by the J. P. C. Committee. Unfortunately that's just why they should scrutinise it more closely.

* * * *

The M. L. A,'s are asked to hand over their money to the safekeeping of Britain, since they are not financial experts like Sir George. All the same they may ask for financial safeguards having read a lot about the J. P. C.

* * * *

"The main point" for the Assembly to remember is that the Bill should be passed into law at the earliest moment, we are again told, because unless the financial issue is cleared, there won't be any constitutional advance.

* * * *

Our rulers are realists and unless they get the Reserve Bank under their thumb, they won't hand out the W. P. So that's one more reason, for not agreeing to the Reserve Bank proposal.

* * * *

The same paper says that pressure of public opinion alone will ensure reforms in the Indian States and that the two Indias must march together. That is what the Government are doing by giving the Princes fresh ordinances. No colour bar in India.

* * * *

When the Protection Bill is passed, the Viceroy and the Princes will be able to march hand-in-hand and the Press and the public will be able to look on admiringly but mutely, the "pressure" being about equal on the two Indias.

* * * *

It is said that only those attacks which are calculated to bring the States administration into contempt will be resented. There is a story about a litigant who told a judge, who threatened to commit him for contempt, that it was impossible, as the judge was beneath contempt already. *Verb sap.*

* * * *

But the "Times of India" makes a concession —that the Indian Press should be permitted to make "trenchant criticism of a badly run State." But if there is no such State in India, there can't be any criticism. Let's be logical at least.

* * * *

It is stated that Austria is dragging on a precarious existence on mere doles. Why the Nazis are so very fussy about Dr. Dolfuss!

* * * *

"How unimaginative is our cast-iron bureaucracy" asks the watchful correspondent of a local paper, from London, because a witness who appeared in court in a shirt was reprimanded by the judge.

* * * *

Our judges are more imaginative, and one of them at once fined an assessor for appearing in a shirt. That's where our "cast-iron bureaucracy" gets the pull over the British. Shows the advance India has made.

* * * *

Our Madras friend M. K. Acharya has now published his alternative scheme to the W. P. based on an All-India Varnashrama Swaraja Sangha, which demands Swaraj only for the Sangha and none else. Since it is difficult to say which is better or worse, we leave it to Sir Samuel, who refused to see both Acharya and the scheme.

* * * *

We wonder what would have happened if Hoare and Acharya had met each other and discussed the alternative scheme. Perhaps, India's political destiny would have been radically altered and instead of I. C. S. men as our rulers, we should have had Moulvis and Pandits.

* * * *

There will be in Acharya's Second Chamber Pundits, Moulvis, landlords and commercial magnates, both Indian and European,—for they are all one and indivisible where money is concerned,—temple trustees, retired officials drawing a pension of more than Rs. 1500 yearly, and only two Labourites.

* * * *

A fine zoological collection it should be, perhaps better than the one contemplated by the W. P. And yet Acharya is not honoured either in his own country or Britain. But like Warren Hastings posthumous honours are likely to fall thick on him.

* * * *

Acharya asks, since democracy has failed in the West, and he has got facts at his fingers ends, why should it court another failue in India? There need be, no anxiety on this score. It's not going to get a chance.

* * * *

"Well," sighed the suitor, "since you don't want to marry me, perhaps you will return the ring."

"If you must know," snapped the girl, "your jeweller has already called for it."

"DISPARAGING REMARKS ABOUT MAHATMA"

Gandhi May Take Legal Action, Says Sloan

Let Bombay Govt. Explain Asks Mody

The "Daily Gazette" of Karachi which recently indulged in "disparaging remarks" about Gandhiji came in for bitter criticism in the Assembly on Monday when several members asked supplementary questions as regards the attitude of the Government of India.

Mr. Sloan on behalf of the Government said that it was open for Mr. Gandhi to take legal action and that the Government's policy was non-committal.

DEMAND FOR STATE BANK

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The heaviest part of the sessions programme began to-day when Sir G. Schuster initiated the debate on the Reserve Bank Bill. He was very cautious in not letting his mind be known about the numerous issues he referred to as requiring "careful consideration" by the Government and the Joint Committee. His only constructive suggestion was that the necessary 89 crores of reserve were almost ready so that that difficulty would not stand in the way of the bank being launched at an early date.

"HEAVENS WILL NOT FALL"!

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya who has been a banker all his life was able to initiate the debate from the Opposition benches through his motion demanding circulation of the bill by the end of December. Heavens, he said, would not fall if his motion were adopted, but the country must get the chance of examining the bill. Mr. Pandya spoke for about three hours and though he had to deal with numerous statistics, and it was a dry subject, he made the House laugh atleast a dozen times with his numerous comments.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed who had been to England and might have been expected to support the Schuster scheme was equally critical of the bill.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh joined them both in a vigorous speech.

To-day's debate made it clear that the Opposition opinion is firstly in favour of State Bank, secondly, it is opposed to the concessions proposed for the Imperial Bank and thirdly, it does not endorse the proposal that the directors be nominated by the Governor-General, fourthly, it holds that political influences would be most rampant in the Schuster scheme, because it enables the Governor-General a representative of the largest political interests of Britain to have an effective voice in the affairs of the Bank.

The debate is expected to last at least three days.

Over quarter of an hour was spent in supplementary questions arising out of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's question relating to publication of disparaging remarks regarding Mahatma Gandhi in the "Daily Gazette" of Karachi.

Mr. Sloan answering on behalf of the Home Member said that the question of effect produced by this kind of article was one which could best be judged by the local Government who had poncer to take action against any writing that offended against law.

Mr. Sloan answering a series of supplementary questions maintained that Government of India

(Continued on Page 8.)

VITAL TEST OF N. I. R. A.

Prices Of Silk And Cotton Goods Shoot Up

DEMAND DECLINES

Railways Benefiting By General Business Activity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

The Vital test of President Roosevelts recovery programme, namely, whether consumers can pay higher prices necessitated by the codes imposing shorter hours and larger pay rolls, is being faced by the textile industry.

The Textile code enforced in July provides a maximum working week of 40 hours and minimum wages of fifty to fiftyone shillings per week and affects over half a million workers, many of whom are women. Higher prices are believed to be largely responsible for a considerable reduction in demand for silk and cotton goods, compared with the three months preceding August.

Railways, however, are benefiting by general business activity. A number of railway employees has passed the million mark for the first time since October, 1932.—Reuter Special.

CLOSING CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The following are the closing scores in the Firstclass cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

M. C. C. Versus South England: M. C. C. 375 and 21 for 3 South England 462 for 7 declared (Hammond 184 Levett 66 Wilcox 59 Nichols 17.)

Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Govers Eleven Versus West Indies: Leveson Gowers 310 (Wyatt 108 Martindale 5 for 87. West Indies 30 (Verity 5 for 20 Leveson Gowers second innings 106 for 4 (Wyatt 56 not out.)—Reuter.

Mahatma Will Arrive In Bombay On Friday

Parnakuti Talks Adjourned Till To-day

Not Much Progress After Four-Hour Conference

POONA, Sept. 11.

An important conference took place at Parnakuti this afternoon for nearly four hours between Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Prof. Kirpalani was also present for some time.

The conversations commenced at noon just after Gandhiji broke silence and at four the talks were adjourned till 7-30 to-morrow morning.

NOT MUCH PROGRESS.

Though the nature of to-day's conversations could not be ascertained it is learnt that much progress has not been made and it is felt that they may go on longer than expected and Pandit Jawaharlal will be able to leave Poona by Wednesday evening or Thursday.

FOR BOMBAY ON FRIDAY.

According to the present arrangements Gandhiji proposes to leave Poona on Friday for Bombay for a week's stay there and from there leave for Wardha.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received a telegram stating that his mother's condition remains unchanged.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

KIKABHAI TO SEE MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

Mr. Kikabhai, depressed class leader, has received an intimation from Gandhiji to see him at Bombay at the end of the week when Gandhiji expects to be in Bombay.

It is understood that Mr. Kikabhai will discuss with Mahatmaji problems relating to Harijans.—A. P.

VISIT TO SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

POONA, Sept. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Servants of India Society this evening, where he was received by Mr. G. K. Deodhar, president, and other members of the Society.

Gandhiji had an informal talk with the members of the Society for a few minutes after which he conducted his evening prayer in the Library Hall of the Society.

The prayer was largely attended.—A. P.

ST. LEGER & HYPERION

Concensus Of Opinion Sanguine On Derby Winner

WHAT AGA KHAN SAYS

His "Felicitation" Has No Chance Against This Champion.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.

If the consensus of opinion of the owners and trainers is a criterion, St. Leger certainty is the Derby winner Hyperion, but this race is famous for its surprises, witness, Cameronian and Orwell.

Lambton the trainer of Hyperion, Highlander and Scarlet Tiger, says of all well and sound horses, though Hyperion does not prove that he is a smasher on hard going.

Dawson trainer of Harinero says it will run forward but cannot see him or any other beating Hyperion.

Bell trainer of King Salmon says likewise.

Behrens owner of Light Sussex says Hope of North is quite fit.

In AGA KHAN'S OPINION.

The Aga Khan who had sensational luck last year says he is running Felicitation but has no hope of beating Hyperion or King Salmon. Alfred Butt is not optimistic about Young Lover. Lawson trainer Donalsol Earlston and Raymond says his charges are thriving.

Abe Bailey, owner, Raymond, expects a prominent display and is more confident with champion jockey riding.

Esmond, owner of Interlace and Sans Peine states the latter had its springing surprises. Finally Elliot, jockey of the French challenger Thor is well satisfied that it has prospects of winning.

PARNAKUTI SCENE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru snapped with his Secretary, Prof. Kirpalani, at Parnakuti on Saturday.

HEAVY 'CUTS' IN DUTCH BUDGET

Premier Colijin Inaugurates Drastic Retrenchment Scheme

(Special Cable)
THE HAGUE, Sept 11

In addition to heavy reduction in the salaries and pensions cost of the defence of Dutch Indies must be curtailed by 15 million guilders, declared Prime Minister Colijn in an address inaugurating the East Indies Commission which is charged with working out a defence organication for Holland and Dutch Indies and apportioning the expenditure between two budgets.

Premier Colijn declared that further 5 millions must be saved on Holland's home defence.

TO BEAT LONG-DISTANCE RECORD?

WARSAW, Sept. 11.

Two Poles, Colonel Filipowicz, director of civil aviation and Captain Lewoniewski left this morning in an attempt at world long-distance record.

They are flying over the Soviet territory.—Reuter's Special.

WELL-KNOWN LYRICIST DIES

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept. 11.

Death has occurred of the well-known musical comedy librettist and lyricist Adrian Ross.

HEAVY WORK BEFORE 'JOINT'

Select Committee Report Will Not Be Ready Before 1934

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is now apparent that the Joint Select Committee's Report will not be ready till 1934.

Although the evidence of Indian witnesses before the Select Committee has concluded, the programme is still very heavy.

Sir Samuel Hoare's evidence is largely uncompleted; so also is the evidence of British organisations. Furthermore the question of Burma has not been touched yet. Following the Indian precedent, the Select Committee will probably invite representative Burmans to Britain.

In accordance with the rule the Select Committee will be reappointed at the next session of Parliament.—Reuter

"MESSAGE THROUGH LIFE I AM LIVING"

What Gandhiji Has Sent To World Fellowship Of Faiths

CHICAGO, Sept. 11

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message to the World Fellowship of Faiths, evidently in response to a request from his followers.

Gandhiji asks: "What message can I send through the pen, if I am not sending any through the life I am living?"—Reuter.

ST. LEGER CALLOVER

200—1 Offered To Earlston And Accepted

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept 11

The following is penultimate Callover on St. Leger:—

7/4 against Hyperion (Taken and offered).

8/1 Scarlet Tiger offered.

100/12 Thor.

100/9 King Salmon (Taken and offered)

100/9 Raymond offered 12/1 (Taken).

110/6 Harinero (Taken and offered)

20/1 Young Lover offered.

22/1 Sanspeine offered (25/1 taken).

22/1 Felicitation offered.

28/1 Light Sussex (Taken and offered).

40/1 Interlace offered (50/1 taken).

50/1 Fox Bridge and Typhonic offered (66/1 taken).

100/1 Donasol.

200/1 Earlston (taken and offered).

ST. LEGER PROBABLES

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept. 11

The following are the alterations in the St. Leger probables mentioned on 7th September:—

Gordon Richards rides Raymond; Sherry, Manitoba; Smith, Interlace; Fox, Donasol; Jelliss, Solfatara; Steve Donoughe, Earlston; Jones, Sanspeine; Taylor, Light Sussex.

No jockeys have been selected for Typhonic and Belfry; otherwise the probables are identical with the list issued on 7th September.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost or Strayed, from Cuffe Parade on the 9th instant, a White Saluki Bitch, answers to the name "Rycha." Reward of Rs. 50 offered to any one restoring the same or giving information, to owner. Ali Currimbhoy, 21, Cuffe Parade. (1202).

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young technically educated Saraswat Hindoo with property and decent income desires marrying young, educated girl. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 1203, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Private Tutor. Strong in English and Mathematics. B.A. preferred. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 1205, "Bombay Chronicle."

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

Wanted for a factory on long lease spacious Building—area about 2,000 square yards—well lighted and ventilated. Or plot of like area. Apply stating lowest terms Box No. 1204. "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Rules Study will increase wealth and will give employment, Wanted Agents with canvassing capacity. Commission or pay 50, 100. Apply with full particulars:—Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (1201).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

100,000 Clients tried, Miraculous Foretelling. Testimonials highest. Annual Reading Re. 1. 5 Years' Rs. 2|8. State Birth particulars or writing time. Kallinga Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram. (7223)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glased Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in [illegible] columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
[illegible]sertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Gondal Railway

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1933.

2. Forms of tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. EARNEST MONEY OF RS. 250 SHOULD BE REMITTED IN ADVANCE DIRECT TO THE AUDITOR, GONDAL, AND RECEIPT FOR THE SAME SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE TENDER. NO TENDER WILL BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT SUCH RECEIPT. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores".

4. The Store Keeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Dated, 8th September, 1933.
7226

The Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

Referring to the advertisement for two Engineering Graduates in the issue of 31st August, 1933, the age limits of 20 and 22 have been increased to 22 and 24 respectively.
7225.

Notice to Consignees

S. S. "SHUNKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the above steamer are hereby INFORMED of her arrival here on 10th September, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHA DEVJI VELJI and SHA KHIMJI VELJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim or lien upon or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office at Old Agra Bank Building, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and thirty one square yards or thereabouts (less 42 square yards acquired for road) formerly bearing parts of Survey Nos. 306 (mentioned in some of the former documents as 300 by mistake) 58 and 348 but now bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 178 of Danda (Santacruz) and formerly bearing entry No. 3229 but now bearing entry No. 1349 in the record of rights together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon bearing Santacruz Notified Area Committee's Nos. 18A and 18 all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the Public Road, leading to Santacruz Railway Station in the Registration District of Bombay Suburban and village Danda Sub-District of Bandra and are bounded, on or towards the EAST formerly partly by the property of Arab Karrimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy and partly by the property of Dastur Edalji Pestonji but now partly by Non-Agricultural survey No. 129 belonging to Ganesh Laxman and partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 180 belonging to Esaji Valji, on or towards the WEST formerly by the property of Koli Andrew D'Souza but now partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 177 at present in the possession of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, and partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 176 and 319 belonging to the Purchaser Furdoonji Nusserwanji Kerawalla, on or towards the NORTH by the Public Road leading to the Santacruz Railway Station and on or towards the SOUTH formerly by the property of Gaspare Gonsalves but now by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 182 belonging to Fida Alli Hassanally.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1933.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7224.

High Court Of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 197 OF 1932.

Re-TYEB CASSUM REHEMTULLA of Poona, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing before Imprisonment at No. 6 Parwati Road, Poona. Formerly a Landed Proprietor, upto 1928 and since then Unemployed:
... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th December, 1933 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1933

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
7232.

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 494 OF 1933.

Re: ESTATE OF HIMATLAL DAMODARDAS SHAH late of Bombay who had assumed an alias of Narandas Vallabhdas and who was until his arrest in the employ of Messrs. Dabholkar & Jeshtaram Solicitors, High Court: ... A Deceased Debtor.

Ex-parte: Bank of India, Ltd. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 5th day of September, 1933, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction for administration in Insolvency of the estate of the abovenamed deceased Debtor.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
7230.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. 27 of 1933.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of M. T. LTD. (In Vol. liquidation.)

Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD., registered under the Indian Companies Act VII. of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Ballard Estate, without the Fort of Bombay. ...Petitioners.

To,
The Creditors and Contributories of M.T. Ltd., the abovenamed Company.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 8th day of September, 1933, a Petition has been presented to this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Petitioners praying:—

(a) That Mr. F. H. Mehta one of the Liquidators may be removed from his office.
(b) That Mr. J. M. Taleyarkhan may be appointed Sole Liquidator with authority to continue the winding up.
(c) That in the alternative another Liquidator may be appointed to act jointly with Mr. J. M. Taleyarkhan.
(d) That Mr. F. H. Mehta may be ordered to pay the Petitioners costs or the same may be otherwise provided for, and
(e) That such other order may be made as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers will on Monday the 25th day of September, 1933, at 11 a.m. in the forenoon proceed to hear the said Petition when you are hereby required to appear either in person or by Advocate (O.S.) or an attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any, you have) why the prayers in the said Petition should not be granted.

A copy of the Petition will be furnished on application to the undersigned on payment of the usual charges.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1933.

KANGA & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
Yusuf Building,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
7222

Madras Small Cause Court

SUIT NO. 7668 of 1933.

MORESHWAR SRI KRISHNA ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
A. VAIKUNTRAM PANDIT, Press Photos Supplier and Journalist, "Sekhsaria Building," Sandhurst Rd., Bombay ..... Defendant.

The above suit for the recovery of Rs. 55 and costs, due on a hand-loan, from the defendant to the plaintiff, is posted for final disposal at 11 A.M., on 21st September, 1933, before His Honour the 3rd Judge of the above Court.

(Sd.) SUBRAMANIAM & RAJAGOPAL,
Advocates for Plaintiff.
Madras, 31-8-1933.
1207.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (COUNTRY DAMAGED).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 14th September, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S T) sell by Public Auction at Wadia's Godown No. 10, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

5 Bales African Cotton "A. R." Kampala Quality (Country Damaged).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS AND MILLS AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,731 LBS. PICKING BANDS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1933, at 2-30 p.m. (S T), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned:

About 1,603 lbs. Hairy Chrome Picking Bands.
About 1,009 lbs. Plain Brown Picking Bands.
About 1,119 lbs. Plain Chrome Picking Bands.

Private offers will be received.

[illegible] & CO.

Commencing 9th Sept.

EAST INDIA Film Co., Calcutta's Sparkling Talkie—
—Urdu Romance

AURAT KA PYAR | A LOVE OF WOMAN!

Featuring
MUKHTAR BEGUM
ANWARI BAI, BACHAN
MAZAHAR KHAN, etc.
at
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time:
5-15, 8, & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun.
& Holidays at 2-45.

To-day 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p, m.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT IN RHYTHMIC DIALOGUE

Hallelujah I'm Tramp

STARRING:
AL JOLSON
MADGE EVANS, FRANK MORGAN and HARRY LANGDEN.
6 Tuneful Song-Hits.

WELLINGTON
TALKIES, DHOBI TALAO.

NEW STAGE TALKIE

ANAND SANGIT MANDALI
Bombay Theatre
TUESDAY, 12-9-33 at 3-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 13-9-33 at 9 p.m.

THIEF OF
GOKUL
Booking at the Theatre.

How To Enjoy Your Holiday ?
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
ARAVIND'S BRILLIANT URDU TALKIE of THRILLS
NOOR-E-IMAM
WITH
DELIGHTFUL SONGS OF
DULARI & LEILA
Supported by RAJA SANDOW, NANDRAM and JAVERBAI.
Directed by: Mr. M.R. VAKEEL.
TO-DAY SHOWS: 3-30; 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
DAILY: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Krishna Cinema
(NEW CHARNI ROAD).

4th and the Last Week
The last opportunity to see and hear the great picture of
PRABHAT CINETONE KOLHAPUR
SINHGAD
featuring
Miss LEELA, late Miss PRABHAVATI,
BABURAO PENDHARKAR,
Master VINAYAK, SHINDE,
BHONSALE, DHYBER & others.
at the
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.
Bengal Maru	5396	18 Oct	28 Oct
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Passenger steamer with extra accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	1070[illegible]	4 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	17 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.
Haruna Maru	10500	27 Sept.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	18 Oct

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.
Hikawa Maru	11600	21 Oct

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Atlas Maru	26th Aug.	15th Sep.
Shunko ,,	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct,
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Hague ,,	9th Oct.	24th Oct.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 8, 1989.
Muslim: Jama-dil-Aval 21, 1352.
Parsi: Farvandin 6, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.
Hightide: 5-20; 15-51.
Lowtide: 11-02; 22-56.
PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 19th September 11h. 51m. p.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

TUESDAY, September 12.

Khordad Sal, Public Holiday. Banks closed.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14.

Municipal Corporartion, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. "Maloja" with English mails arrives at 1-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Prof. E. V. Bobb's Lecture on "How Tennis is played," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road 6-30 p.m.

SYSTEM OF SHRADH CEREMONY.—To-day (Tuesday) at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir, Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on the present system of Shradh ceremony.

T. U. C. MEETING.—A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held today (Tueday) at 9-0 p.m. in the office of the A. I. T. U. C. at Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug, Parel.

D. G. T. HIGH SCHOOL'S PAST STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above mentioned Union, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. B. Kulkarni to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. in the School's Hall, on "Swami Vivekananda's Life-Work.

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MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY
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The Famous Stage Play
"THE LULLABY"
Now M-G-M's Super Drama

THE SIN OF MADELON CLAUDET

More Soul-Searing Than "Madame X"

Starring The Academy Prize Winner

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From Sweet Seventeen to Motherhood!

Also Showing
ZASU PITTS & THELMA TODD COMEDY
Latest News by Air Mail

Book Your SEATS RIGHT NOW.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Miss 1933". Time as usual.

CAPITOL—"The Sin of Madelon Claudet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Cavalcade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Madame Butterfly." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Hallelujah I am A Tramp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Aurat-Ka-Pyar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Kurukshetra" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"The Little Demozel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Noor-e-Iman." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-00 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Theatrical Morning, A Gujerathi Play "Aflatoon", written by late (Mr. P. J. Murzban, C.I.E., J.P.) by Radio Artists.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
12-00 Noon:—The Melita Plectrum Orchestra and Richard Tauber, Tenor.
1-30 p.m.—EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—Book Talk by The Bookman.
6-45 p.m.—Dance Music. The New Mayfair Orchestra. John Jackson and his Orchestra. Waring's Pennsylvanians and Songs by: Francis Day, Soprano; Danny Malone, Tenor; Florence Desmond, Impersonator.
8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current rates. Light Music: Master Vasant with Majid Khan, Sarangi.
10-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. — Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Naming and dedication ceremony of the Mission Ship, "Southern Cross" by he Lord Bishop of Liverpool.
8-10 p.m.—Orchestral Concert.
9-45 p.m.—Dance music by Jack Payne with his Orchestras.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

TENANTS MEETING.— Under the auspices of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Tenants' League, a public meeting of the Tenants of Bombay will be held at the Peoples' Maidan, Fergusson Road, this evening (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. Prominent workers will address the gathering on "The Work Before Bombay Tenants."

SWASTIK LEAGUE.—The motor ambulance service of the Swastik League will not be available to the public from the 15th September to 27th September as the Car will be sent to the workshop during that period for paint and repairs.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.—A public meeting will be held today Tuesday, 6 p.m. in the Chawpatty Sands under the auspices of the above organisation to welcome Messrs. Puranchandra Joshi and Shamsul Huda, both of whom were convicted in the Meerut conspiracy case and who were subsequently released by the High Court.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.—The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 7th September, 1933. (In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,79,44,79
Reserve:—	
Coin and Bullion	
In India:—	
Silver coin	95,03.32
Gold bullion	29,31.27
Silver bullion	10,06.37
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	45,03,83
In England	

GAGGED WOMAN ATTRACTS CROWD

Alleged Burglar Secured And Handed Over To To Police

A story is told of how a daylight burglary came to be foiled by the resourcefulness of a woman who in spite of being gagged managed to attract a crowd and caused the arrest of the culprit just as he was making a get-away.

Lavji Mulji the alleged burglar, stated Sub-Inspector Jayvant in applying for his remand, had gone to a room situated on the fourth floor of Tatya Pandoo's House in 3rd Khumbarwada Lane on Sunday, and after wrenching off the hasp by means of a jemmy, was about to enter the room, when all of a sudden came a challenge from Lachbai Jetha Umersi, who had just come out of her room next door hearing some noise. Seeing that the game was up, the dare-devil rushed at her and dealing a blow on her wrist with his jemmy gagged her mouth, evidently with a view to carry on his job unobstructed. But the pluck of the woman was too much for his powers, for even with the gag on, Lachbai gave up shrieks after shrieks which soon brought to the spot quite a big crowd. Lavji was by this time preparing to make his exit from the place when like one man the crowd fell on and after securing him handed him over to the police.

As the Police wanted time to complete their inquiries in the case, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaun Police Court, before whom the case came up, remanded the accused in custody till September 21.

UDAY SHANKAR TO DANCE FOR SWADESHI

Uday Shankar and his Company will give a performance in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League next Friday at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House. Tickets which are priced at Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1, can be had at the "Swadeshi", corner Church Gate Street, and at the Opera House.

The show will give another opportunity to a large number of people who could not get seats at Sunday's farewell performance at the Empire owing to unprecedented rush. The tremendous applause which greeted Uday Shanker only subsided when he announced that he would be returning next year.

A section of the audience evinced wild enthusiasm, occasionally bursting into vociferous shouts of "Gandhiji-ki-Jai" and "Uday Shankar-ki-Jai."

GANDHI JAYANTI

To render active help in the sales of Khadi during the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti, the following mercantile and other public associations have made special arrangements for the occasion:—

1. Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, Bombay.
2. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
3. Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay.
4. The Grain Merchants' Association.
5. Gandhi Seva Sena.
6. Navjivan Sangh.
7. Nutan Yuvak Mandal.
8. Yuvak Mitra Mandal.

A. I. S. A. OFFICE REMOVED.—Due to heavy pressure of work on account of the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti, the office of the Bombay branch of the All-India Spinners' Association is removed from the premises of the Khadi Bhandar (396 Kalbadevi Road) to a spacious hall in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi near the Khadi Bhandar

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 1-0 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1-0 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

The "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 3 p.m. same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Chitral" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Graham" left Suez on the evening of Friday, September 8.

Steamer "Clan Macnair" left Liverpool on Saturday, September 9.

TEA PARTY AT TOWN HALL.—The tea party will be held at the Town Hall on Sept. 18 at 5-30 p.m. in honour of the Japanese Delegates to India by the Committee of the Japanese Association of Bombay.

MUSLIM ADVOCATE'S SUDDEN DEATH

Mr. Nabiulla's Selfless Services In City Riots Recalled

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Shaik Nabiulla, Advocate which occurred on Monday at 10-45 a.m. at his residence, Anjumane-Islam High School from heart failure. His sudden death came as a great surprise and a shock to his numerous friends. The deceased took an active part in fostering Hindu-Muslim unity and in 1929 during the Hindu-Muslim riots, when he was on the Conciliation Committee he and some volunteers were assaulted at Fanaswadi by some Hindu wrestlers. Subsequently, he devoted himself to the service of his community and during the last riots in 1932 he played a very prominent part at Pydhoni in urging upon the Muslims to abide by the police regulations in carrying the dead body of a Muslim. The Muslims at that time offered "satyagraha", and refused to budge unless they were allowed to go through the Hindu locality to bury their dead. The Police Commissioner in view of the obstinacy of the mob was about to order its dispersal when Mr. Nabiullah prevailed upon his co-religionists to obey the police which they did ultimately.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

Mr. Nabiulla also took part in civic affairs and was a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Schools Committee.

A reference was made in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown on Monday morning by Mr. Phillip Godinha to the death of Mr. Nabiulla to which the Magistrate made a suitable reply, and expressed his surprise at the sudden death of a well-known advocate of the Criminal Courts.

A reference was also made the same afternoon in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Dadar. Messrs. N. P. Godhino and R. D. Rutnagar spoke expressing their condolence with the relatives on behalf of the Members of the practising in this Court. Mr. M. A. F. Coelho replied in suitable terms.

As a mark of respect, the Municiapl Corporation on Monday adjourned without transacting any business.

FUNERAL

The funeral was at ended by a large number of his friends of all castes and creeds, among whom were also Hon. Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr A. R. Dimtimkar Dr. M.C. Javle (Mayor), Mr. J.B. Boman Behram, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Mr. P. A. Mankar, Registrar and Presidency Magistrate, and others.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Local Self-Governing Bodies desirous of getting their Staff trained, and individuals aspiring for Local Self-Government Service are informed that the next session of the Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service commences from 10th October 1933 at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi.

It is requested that Local Bodies should depute selected officers of their staff to take training imparted by this Institute. In this connection attention of all concerned is drawn to the remarks of the Honourable Minister of Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, inviting the opinion of Local Bodies as to the desirability of making the Diploma of the Institute compulsory and the resolution passed at the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies 1933 requesting Government of Bombay to make the Diploma a compulsory qualification for all new entrants to Local Self-Government Service.

Revised regulations for these classes are published. They give full information regarding the required qualification for candidates, fees, curriculum, Board of Examiners, Books recommended, Government recognition, list of successful students and places where they are employed and the hours of tuition etc.

A copy of the revised rules will be forwarded post free on application to the Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Monday, Mr. Justice Shingne presiding.

The calendar for this sitting contains 28 cases in which about 40 persons, are involved. Among these cases six are for murder, two for culpable homicide, two for attempt to murder, two for forgery, one for abduction, one for rape and the rest for miscellaneous offences.

SWADESHI FESTIVAL ENDS

Its Message Needs Wider Propaganda

(From the Bombay Swadeshi League.)

The curtain was rung down on Sunday the 10th at the public meeting held at the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya on the Swadeshi Week organized in the City by the Bombay Swadeshi League. At this closing meeting a message was read from the President of the League, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who was prevented by ill-health from participating in the Festival, thanking the public of Bombay for the way in which they had responded to the League's efforts to stimulate and invigorate the "By Indian" movement in this City by means of an intensive campaign.

Among those who contributed very largely to the rekindling of the public fervour for the cause of Swadeshi, particular mention must be made of the workers associated with the Students' Branch of the League, who organized the "Swadeshi in the Home" exhibition and the Swadeshi Bazar, attended and assisted in arrangements for meetings, and went about the City selling Khaddar and recruiting members for the Kamal Dal. A batch of men volunteers drawn from the Shraddhanand Pathak and another of women volunteers led by Miss S. Somji, who were in daily attendance at the Bazar and the Home, are equally worthy of praise.

Lastly, as Sir Lalubhai Samaldas observed in his message to the meeting, no such campaign can be a success without the support of the Press and this support, he acknowledged, was forthcoming from the Indian Press in Bombay in no grudging manner, giving as it did full publicity to the happenings, during the Festival, from day to day.

FURTHER PROPAGANDA NEEDED

The League appreciates the very friendly and helpful suggestions that have been offered both on the platform and in the Press on the subject of intensifying the Swadeshi Campaign, carrying the message of Swadeshi into quarters hitherto left untouched, investigating the factors that hamper the progress of Swadeshi, assisting in the organization of arrangements for the distribution of Swadeshi articles, and generally keeping above the spirit of Swadeshi by active efforts throughout the year. With the help of new workers recruited for the cause and aided by the reawakened interest in Swadeshi propaganda, the League hopes to be in a position to do something in these various directions in the coming months. It can do so, however, only if it has a much wider membership and commands much larger resources than at present. The holding of the Festival was a means to this end and the League hopes that as a result of last week's efforts, there will be an accretion to its resources both in men and money.

UDAY SHANKAR'S GENEROSITY

The week has ended, but the Festival will terminate, very appropriately, with a tribute to the cause of Swadeshi to be paid by one of the most noted exponents of Indian Art—Uday Shanker—who has kindly consented to give a benefit performance in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League at the Royal Opera House on Friday, 15th September 1933. The thanks of the League and of all lovers of Swadeshi are due to Uday Shanker and his talented colleagues for thus associating themselves with the cause which stands for the promotion of all that is best in Indian art and industries. It is now the duty of the public to respond, by patronizing the performance, booking for which is in progress at "Swadeshi," the Swadeshi Emporium at the Flora Fountain.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT SALEM

The All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Salem, has been going on for the past one week. It has attached unprecedented crowds considering the fact that there is no festival or special occasion in Salem, it must be said to the credit of the Committee that the tremendous propaganda throughout the district house to house and door to door for the cause of Swadeshi at a great sacrifice, has made the Exhibition a grand success. Even with the admission rates at one anna per head the Exhibition has found it a big job to control the rush of people.

Unlike in other Exhibitions the beauty here is the entire crowd is a buying crowd and the Exhibitors are having very good sales. It is so very pleasing to hear that many of them say that they did not have such sales at other Exhibitions.

SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST MISSING GOODS

Wholesale Rice Merchants Allege Cheating And Criminal Misappropriation Again Retail Dealer

An interesting story was related in the Court of the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Monday when two wholesale rice merchants of the Bhat Bazaar put up complaints in connection with a case of cheating and criminal misappropriation involving a large sum of money.

Umersi Maisi and Mulji Airamal, the merchants in question, stated in their complaints, filed separately, that they were doing business under the names of Choonilal Hansraj and Lalji Umersi and Company respectively. At about mid-day on Sunday they alleged that the accused Thakersey Khimji a retail dealer in grains and doing business under the name of Popatlal Desai at Dadar, came to each one of them and persuaded them to sell 40 bags of rice for Rs. 520 in each case, payments to be made in the course of the day.

SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED

When later both these merchants met in the bazaar they found it strange that each had to tell a similar tale of woe to the other. Going a little further they came upon Nagardas Mathuradas, a brother in the trade, who told them that he too had been outwitted to the extent 30 bags of rice by the same accused. Suspicions being thus aroused and confirmed, both the complainants made haste to trace the accused.

SCENE AT ACCUSED'S SHOP.

When they reached the accused's shop at Dadar at about 9 o'clock that night they were surprised to see the rice bags being opened by coolies and the rice transferred into new bags. It now dawned on them that all this trouble was being taken in order to remove the rice elsewhere and pass it as the accused's own in new bags. They, therefore, demanded back their goods from the accused who said that he had no money to pay them. Exasperated they ran to the nearest police station and bringing with them a sergeant, a jamadar, and two havildars demanded payment immediately. As he told the police that he was unable to pay the money, they left instructing a policeman on duty to give any help that complainants might need. To further remonstrances from the complainants the accused at last told them to go and do their worst.

WHOLE NIGHT VIGIL.

At about 4 a.m., the next day the accused brought three lorries and was going to load them with the rice, but the constable prevented him from doing so. He then consented to give back 20 bags each, but when asked for the payment on the balance of rice, he got furious and threatened them with injury for coming in his way. In spite of all this both the merchants kept up a vigil all through the night and till 10 in the morning. They had then just left for a while, and on their return they learnt that a lorry full of rice had been removed to Malad. At this they made for the Kingsway Police Station once again, when they were advised to obtain a search warrant from the court for the production of their goods.

SEARCH WARRANT.

Mr. G. S. Dholakia on their behalf presenting the complaints to the Magistrate, he ordered a warrant to be made out for the necessary search to be carried out.

BATLIBOI'S INSTITUTE

London Chamber Of Commerce Examination Results

At the London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in April last Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute obtained 33 passes, of which 9 are with Distinction.

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY.

1. C. B. Amin; 2. S. H. Batliwalla; 3. A. N. Chakraburty (Distinction); 4. F. T. Daboo; 5. Charles D'Cruz; 6. K. H. Gorimar; 7. H. N. Materia; 8. D. S. Kaluskar; 9. S. S. Marjara, (Distinction); 10. A. R. Minocher Homji; 11. N. J. Mistri; 12. J. Moses; 13. D. D. Panday; 14. S. S. Sreenivasa Iyer.

COMPANY LAW.

1. Miss J D. Aria; 2. S. H. Batliwalla (Distinction); 3. P. G. Edekar; 4. D. S. Kaluskar (Distinction); 5. S. D. Saifullah.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. B. M. Bhise; 2. D. S. Kaluskar (Distinction); 3. N J. Mistri.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

1. F. T. Daboo (Distinction); 2. S. S. Marjara; 3. N. J. Mistri (Distinction); 4. D. D. Panday; 5. C. S. Sreenivasa Iyer.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

1. F. T. Daboo (Distinction).

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE.

1. S. H. Batliwalla (Distinction) 2. K. H. Gorimar; 3. D. S. Kaluskar; 4. B. E. Mody; 5. V. Krishnamurthy.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Straits Settlements and China per via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-0 p.m. on Thursday the 14th inst.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-0 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON SIKH

Four Persons Charged With Causing Grievous Hurt

Before Mr. Justice Shingne at the High Court Sessions (1) Pursing Ditsing, (2) Hazarsing Sundersing, (3) Abdul Rehman Hussain and (4) Kalia Ramphal Sarju were put up on the charge of causing grievous hurt.

The fourth accused has pleaded guilty.

The accused were living in a building in Broach Street, Dana Bunder. The deceased Ramsingh Premsingh who was living in an adjoining building was dealing in "tawiz" (amulets). On June 11 last at 8-30 a.m. when the deceased was reading a book in his room, he was called out by a man who took him downstairs.

DEMAND FOR MONEY.

There the deceased met five persons including the accused who, it was alleged, demanded money On his refusal, it was stated, he was set upon by the men with 'lathis' and a knife. In the scuffle he received a severe stab with a knife.

RESCUER ALSO ATTACKED.

Bala Champa who went to the rescue of the victim was also attacked. On the arrival of Sergeant Hempton with some constables, the assailants ran away. Ramsingh was removed to the hospital where he expired on July 19 last. In his dying declaration, he mentioned the names of the accused who were arrested. The fifth man is still absconding.

KURLA BOARD ADJOURNED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Sept. 10.

A special meeting of the general board of the Kurla Municipality, convened yesterday for electing president, vice-president and various committees, was adjourned to September 18.

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE GREATEST OF ALL SCREEN ROMANCES

with

SYLVIA SIDNEY

CARY GRANT—CHARLIE RUGGLES

ONE OF THE WORLD'S UNDYING LOVE STORIES!

SATURDAY NEXT

THE BIGGEST THRILL EVER PRODUCED

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

with

JEAN HERSHOLT—WYNNE GIBSON—STUART ERWIN— FRANCES DEE

Straight from the HORSE'S MOUTH BY "SENEX"

The following are the Selections for the Fourth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Tuesday:—

1st RACE
FALCON 1
DOWLA 2
PUNJAB 3

2nd RACE
PRINCE GHAZI 1
RUSTOM 2
SHEKIB 3

3rd RACE
KAYID SAUD 1
MANSFIELD 2
MAARIB 3

4th RACE
EAGLE QUEEN 1
KNIGHT AT ARMS 2
DRY SAND 3

5th RACE
PERMARCH 1
HOWTH 2
DRAUGHTSMAN 3

6th RACE
MAYA 1
MOUNTAIN DANCER 2
HOLLYWOOD KNIGHTS 3

7th RACE
ETHICS 1
SPANISH WISH 2
POLLUX 3

8th RACE
LIGNAN 1
CAMILLE 2
GLEN GOWAN 3

9th RACE
EMPIRE 1
THE KNAVE 2
ARAB FLAG 3

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Field Of Seven In Trial Plate

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Tuesday:

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Division II)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Bhawani Prasad 9/2; Vita 8/11; Punjab 8/9; Shintar 8/9; Sanjakdar 8/5; Danger 8/3; Kummer 7/12; Falcon 7/11; Dowla 7/10; Hamdi 7/10; Shaher 7/7; Matchbox 7/6; Mint Master 7/5; Aslan Beg 7/0.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Zozan 9/2; Suhail Pasha 8/11; Prince Ghazi 8/6; Tara 8/6 Rustom 8/3; White Cross 8/2; Bulbul Hazar 8/2; Al Natiq 8/1; High Flier 8/0; Broker 7/11; Buick 7/11 Shogun 7/99; Shekib 7/7; Galliard 7/7; Up-to-Date 7/5; Khairi 7/0; Sayabo 7/0.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Blue Star 9/2; Dhib Shalwa 9/2 Moonspark 9/0; Injeman II 7/10; Square Deal 8/13; Molly King 7/11; Murjan 8/12; Mansfield 8/12; Luck Boy 8/9; Saduzaman 8/9; Redcar 8/5; Grey King 8/4; Star King 8/3; Shahana 8/3; Colombo 8/0; Kafoor 8/0; Kayid Saud 7/13; Taj Saud 7/9; Galliard 7/5; Hasna 7/5; Majid Beg 7/0; Maarib 6/12.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750.

Terms for Indian Horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only.

Cheery Boy 9/13; Rosette 9/10; Knight At Arms 7/5; Truro 8/12; Honeysuckle 7/2; Spring Song 8/12; Dry Sand 8/8; Rose-water 8/8; Saloon 8/8; Cheer Up 8/8; Chanson 8/8; Eagle Queen 8/5; Cartoon 7/5.

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

The Mint 9/0; Woven 9/0; Insomnia 7/4; Pobleda 8/13; Moti Koh 8/9; Permarch 8/8; Doreda 8/7; Clendennen 8/5; Silverite 8/4; Howth 8/1; Draughtsman 7/13; Tam-O-Shanter 7/11; Uptojinks 7/11; Jack's Darling 7/10.

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Vendor 9/0; Hollywood Nights 7/11; Fairford 9/0; Clairette 8/13; Gallophant 8/13; Gift Horse 8/11; Broadway Joe 8/9; Mahalakshmi 8/7; Young Bachelor 8/2; Maya 8/1; A-sphalt 7/11; Mountain Dancer 7/10; Hooray 7/9; Eothen 7/8; Forage 7/4; Lon 7/2.

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE TRIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 2,000.

Terms for Horses.

Pollux 9/6; Spinner's Cottage 9/2; Kum Bak 9/2; Private Seal 9/2; Ethics 9/2; Spanish Wish 9/0; Pharaoh III 8/6.

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,700; Third Rs. 800.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Seaton Rose 9/5; Flourish 9/2; Chivalresque 8/13; Shri Narayan 8/9; Radhapyari II 7/7; Glen Gowan 8/7; Douceuse 8/6; Raphael 8/4; Safety Match 8/0; Custodian 7/13; Gashmu 7/11; Palla 7/10; Aurangzebe 7/3; Lignan 7/8; Michette 7/8; Camille 7/6; Picaro 7/2; Corbyn 7/1; Hero Worship 6/12; Francolin 6/10.

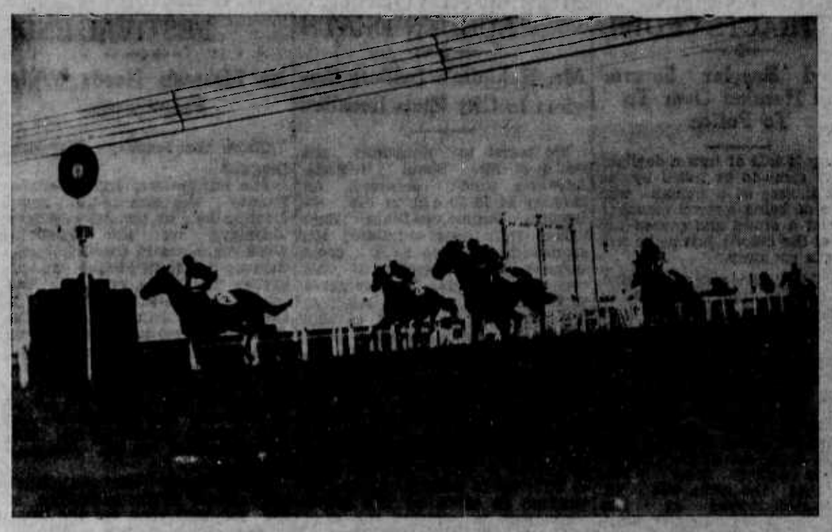
9th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE LAWN PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 500

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I & II.

Empire 9/0; Yawir Awar 8/12; Hijran 8/9; Tennyson 8/5; Orient 8/2; Riyad II 8/2; Young Avar 7/5; Blue Funnel 8/0; Kabaila 7/9; Nazam Bahadur 7/9; Watchmaker 7/5; The Knave 7 4; Wazir Pasha 7/3; Famous 7/2; Arab Flag 6/12; Black King 6/12.



H.H. the Maharaja of Raj pipla's "Shipshape" winning the Aga Khan Cup from "Ethics" and "Highness."

H.H. the Maharaja of Raj pipla's "Shipshape" being led in after its victory in the Aga Khan Cup on Saturday.

PERRY WINS AMERICAN TENNIS TITLE

Crawford Sustains Defeat In Five-Set Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 10.

In the final of the American Men's Singles Championship Perry beat Crawford 6—3, 11—13, 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

PERRY'S TERRIFIC SERVICE.

Perry's victory was most unexpected but deserved. He won the first set driving hard to the corners and coming up to kill. Perry led 3—1 in the second set, but Crawford rallied and won this and the third sets playing brainy tennis, and bringing off magnificent backhand drives.

Perry could do nothing wrong and Crawford nothing right thereafter. Perry's service was terrific in the last two sets in which Crawford seemed listless.

A strong wind bothered players causing numerous double-faults. It must be said that Crawford hurt his knee when he fell in the match against Shields. How much, if at all, this influenced the result is difficult to say.

F. J. Perry who won the American Singles Title at Forest Hills.

Left: Mrs. HOSSACK (right), winner in the Ladies' Singles of the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament, held recently at Karachi, with Miss DUBASH, the 14-year old Parsi girl and runner-up.

Right: Mr. HENDERSON BROOKS (left), Champion in the Men's Singles this year, of the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament with Mr. B.T. BLAKE, the runner-up and champion of last year.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES FROM POONA

Permarch Shows Improvement

THE KNAVE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

(By Our Resident Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 11.

The going is still on the heavy side and training operations have been hampered. Gallops noted were as follows:—

POLLUX (Munro) travelled a mile on the race track, moving freely. Fit and well.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Harding) was sent 3 furlongs on the tan. He showed to advantage.

GLEN GOWAN (Burn) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. He has reached his best.

RADHAPYARI II (Riding Boy) had the assistance of SHRI NARAYEN (Bowley) in a 6 furlongs trial on the tan. Fair.

POBEIDA (McQuade) was fair when doing a 6 furlongs gallop.

HAPPY SCOT (Munro) and RAPHAEL (Riding Boy) spurted 4 furlongs. The former has improved.

EINGA (Munro) and SMART ALECK (McCarthy) traversed 6 furlongs at good speed. This pair is in fine trim, and can win when wanted.

CORBYN (Behsman) and DRAUGHTSMAN (Dillon) finished together in a 5 furlongs gallop on the sand.

CLAIRETTE (Maurice) was superior to THE MINT (Dall Acqua) over 6 furlongs.

UPTO JINKS (McCarthy) and HOORAY (Alford) covered 6 furlongs on the tan. A fit pair.

HOWTH (Clarke) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan Watch him.

FAIRFORD (Harding) finished in front of DOREDA (Riding Boy) over 5 furlongs. The former has improved very much since last win.

PERMARCH (Reynolds) showed great dash over 6 furlongs on the tan. Much improved.

JACK'S DARLING (McCarthy) and BLACK JEST (Riding Boy) were sent 6 furlongs. Fair.

RAGHUBEER (Whiteside) who is coming on, moved well for 6 furlongs on the tan.

EAGLE QUEEN (Blyth) and EASTERN ESSEX (Riding Boy) were given an easy 6 furlongs' gallop on the tan. The former has improved since her last victory.

CHEERY BOY (Riding Boy) and FANCY FREE (Riding Boy) covered 10 furlongs on the sand. They are in good form.

ROSETTE (Brace) spurted 4 furlongs on the sand. Ignore last run.

J. Crawford, who lost to Perry in a five set match in the finals of American singles.

CHEER UP (Riding Boy) made a favourable impression over 10 furlongs on the tan. Likes a long course.

CHANTICLEER (McQuade) held CHANSON (McCarthy) over 1-1/4 miles.

ROSEWATER (Forsyth) moved well for a mile.

VICTOR (Howell) and TAJ SAUD (Malone) travelled 6 furlongs on the tan. The former has reached his best.

EMPIRE (Burn) moved with great freedom for 6 furlongs on the tan. In form.

PASHA (Meherji) was fair when sent 6 furlongs on the sand. Not fit yet.

KABAILA (Selby) shaped very well in a 6 furlongs' gallop on the tan. She must run prominently again.

FAMOUS (Cooper) showed plenty of speed when sent 6 furlongs on the tan.

ARAB FLAG (McCarthy) covered 6 furlongs in taking style. Make a note of him.

NASSRAT BEG (Riding Boy) travelled 6 furlongs. He is quite fit.

THE KNAVE (Marrable) moved in excellent style for 6 furlongs on the tan. In top-whole condition.

YAWIR AWAR (Behsman) was fair in a 5 furlongs' gallop on the tan.

SAHAAB (Obaid) and AL CAPONE (Clarke) finished abreast over 6 furlongs on the sand.

NICKEL (Riding Boy) had SHEEMA (Riding Boy) well beaten over 7 furlongs on the sand.

MAARIB (McCarthy) showed to advantage over 6 furlongs. May spring a surprise.

WATCHMAKER (Howell) has worked well over 6 furlongs on the sand.

The following have given satisfaction:—

EOTHEN and WAZIR PASHA.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Manipulative Surgery

Not Many Surgeons Realise That It Is A Speciality In Itself

(BY BYRAM N. KHAMBATA, Specialist in Manipulative Surgery.)

One cannot get away from facts. It is being increasingly realized of late by the people of Europe and America, that in spite of the rapid advance in knowledge of the science of surgery, aseptic and antiseptic, the end-results of the present day treatment of closed (simple) fractures, as achieved by surgeons generally, are far short of perfection. Though this is no a matter of general recognition, yet, even in India, it is being gradually revealed to those who are progressive and alert. Therefore, I feel an article of this type which springs from a specialized experience of full 25 years of practical work in traumatic fractures and allied injuries, needs no apology.

The ever increasing whirlwind of vehicular traffic on the thoroughfares of the large cities of the world, and the consequent menace thereof to the life and limbs of pedestrians, compel us to face the fact that there is every year an enormous sacrifice of useful limbs with a consequent loss of working value as the result of simple injuries to bones and joints. Hence the importance of this article.

Any injury to one's invaluable limbs, such as a sprain, a dislocation or a fracture of bones, is nothing short of a calamity both to the working man and the millionaire. In the case of the former, in these days of economic distress, it is particularly hard to be deprived of wage-earning capacity even for a day.

If then, one becomes the unhappy victim of such a disaster, we know, how one is customarily carried for relief and treatment, to the nearest hospital, or to the clinic of a surgeon, or to a traditional bone-setter's establishment.

FAR FROM SATISFACTORY

The unceasing demand on hospital beds in surgical wards, whether the retrenchment policy be in vogue or not, and inadequacy of fracture equipment available in a surgeon's clinic or a physician's pharmacy, contribute in no small measure towards the indifferent results that are frequently obtained. In nine out of ten cases the attending doctor, whose entire attention is generally focussed on serious operative works of surgery, is aware that, though the treatment offered to the patient that has come to him is the best at his disposal, it is far from satisfactory.

Many who read these words may think them a gross exaggeration and will assert that many a case in the hands of such surgeons has resulted in complete satisfaction. This is quite true, but it is just this fact that increases the difficulty. If every case treated by qualified surgeons and empiric bonesetters became maimed for life, no argument against their methods of treatment would be needed. But facts are hard. One needs probe to arrive at the truth.

Now, if the treatment sought at the hands of a fully qualified surgeon or physician is in this type of injury far from what one would expect, it can better be imagined than described how infinitely more inadequate it would be, if one goes to obtain that treatment at one of the old-fashioned bone-setter's; especially in view of the fact that a large majority of this class of practitioners inevitably lack even the very elementary knowledge of the science they profess. It would, therefore, be no less than courting disaster to seek relief or help from such quarters.

I submit this conviction with respects and apologies to my professional brethren. One can, however, hardly help, wittingly or unwittingly, offending the susceptibilities of fellow-men, when one does one's public and private duty conscientiously. There are certain occasions on which it would be wholly against the general good if a man were not allowed to say what he has very good reasons to believe to be true and necessary for the fulfilment of a duty.

THE AXIOM.

Men gifted with ordinary commonsense and imagination will at once admit that from an economical and ltilitarian point of view, the perfect restoration of form and function in the fractured limb is as essential as any other brilliant surgical achievement of which a surgeon can boast. But as far as manipulative surgery, or what is known in common parlance as bone-setting, is concerned, unfortunately, this axiom is seldom upheld even by the best of practising surgeons in India. Why such a disregard for a self-evident principle? The answer is, because of the underlying simple reason that a fracture is not a fatal injury to one's life as is the case with deadly diseases.

Personally, I am completely convinced that in the treatment of fractures and allied skeletal lesions mere theoretical knowledge of the wonderful human architecture, or acquaintance with the complex mechanism of its joints, or the understanding of the forces of the muscular system, or even the perfect mastery of anatomy, physiology and pathology do not suffice. My unshakable and deliberate conviction is that to achieve a good end-result in all fractiure calls, in addition to a thorough knowledge of the above subjects and practical experience, unremitting patience, meticulous attention to technical details, the perfect orientation of the fractured fragments in anatomical axis, and laborious care of the patient in all stages of recovery are absolutely necessary on the part of the attending fracture surgeon or specialist.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN 1933.

However, unhappily, as our daily observation of life goes, even so late as in 1933, these essentials are conspicuously wanting in an overwhelming majority of practitioners, even when qualified. The reason for this state of affairs is not a hidden secret, for it is open to all observers that even qualified surgeons do not appear to take the same necessary interest in this branch of surgery that they do in their general surgical operations.

Should education in hospitals, Indian and foreign, backed by practical experience in fracture work covering a quarter of century tempt me to express myself, I should hold that with the X-ray innovation and other modern facilities at our command, satisfactory treatment of any average case is not beyond the scope of any medical man unless something very extraordinary happens. Success may still demand much missionary spirit and whole-hearted devotion.

I do not hesitate to state here, that practitioners of every description of manipulative surgery would have certainly saved an infinite amount of unnecessary crippling and mental agony to millions of suffering humanity, if only they had given heed to the wise words of that noble philosopher Lord Francis Bacon:

"They be the best chireurgeons which being learned incline to the traditions of experience, or being empiries incline to the methods of learning."

Unfortunately, however, this precious aphorism has been given scant attention to by the profession right up to the outbreak of the last ruinous War of 1914. Not only have the learned and unlearned chireurgeons ignored the saying of the English philosopher, but they have apparently heeded little the wise counsels and practical lessons of the great leaders of their own profession.

The following quotations, picked up casually from the recent surgical works of the leading medical lights of Europe and America, justify the writer's assumption and substantiate the statement made above.

WHAT LEADERS OF PROFESSION SAY:

Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Bart. M.S. (Lond.); F.R.C.S. (Eng.); says: "The treatment of fractures, as it exists at the present, is a disgrace to the surgical profession."

Sir Ernest Hey Groves, M.S.; M.D.; B.Sc. (Lond.); F.R.C.S. (Eng.); Late Hunterian Professor of the College of Surgeons of England and Consulting Surgeon to the Cossham Hospital, London, says: "The subject of fractures has perhaps lagged behind, and probably in this department the common practice of to-day is more like that of a thousand years ago than in any other."

Sir Robert Jones, Ch.M. (Liverpool); F.R.C.S. (Eng.); F.A.C.S. (U.S.A.); K.B.E.; C.B. says: "The treatment of fractures in this country leaves much to be desired and a crusade of practical instructions would be of great service."

Sjt. Amar Nath Dutta, Director of Physical Culture, Calcutta, and Weight-Lifting Champion of India for 1933.

Dr. Meurice Sinclair, C.M.G.; M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.) Specialist in Fractures and Orthopaedic Surgery to St. James's Hospital and to Paddington Hospital, London, says: "The treatment of fractures at the present time is one of the most neglected branches of surgery, if one is to judge from the marked economic disability that so frequently characterises the end-results. The ingenuity and skill lavished by surgeons on other parts of the body are woefully lacking when it comes to injuries of bone and soft tissues."

These emphatic and well considered opinions of the masters of surgery in the West condemn in no unequivocal terms the apathetic attitude of the medical profession on the whole to this important art of healing surgery.

During the perid of the great war and after, high hopes were entertained that the enormous experience gained in skeletal injuries at the crowded military hospitals, would in course of time be put to practical account in civil practice. But as we advance in age and experience, I feel that the lessons learned therein at great cost are being consciously or unconsciously neglected or wantonly overlooked.

Is it not amazing that, barring honourable exceptions, surgeons all over the world have neglected for such a number of years this very interesting and useful art of bloodless surgery? Further, that this should occur, although military exigencies have, during and after the period of havoc in Europe, ceaselessly illustrated the necessity for better treatment and greater efforts on the part of the surgeons!

A STARTLING CONFESSION.

Imagine my amazement when I happened to stumble on the following statement appearing in a surgical work of no less an authority than Dr. John J. Moorhead, the famous Professor of surgely, and Director of the Department of Traumatic Surgery, New York. This eminent surgeon says: "There is no type of surgery to-day more universal than accident surgery, and in reality we are beginning to realize that it is a speciality in ttself."

The truth expressed in so frank a confession by Professor Dr. Moorhead, clearly illustrates how surgery stands with respect to scientific bonesetting to-day even in the advanced West.

However, with equal candour and frankness it must be admitted, that since the discovery of the X-ray innovation and its universal availability and, particularly since the war, pioneers have awakened to the realization that manipulative surgery demands greater attention and devotion from surgeons generally than it has hitherto received. However, so far the new era of light and progress seems to have dawned over the Western world only. The slow and unchanging Orient with its millions of humanity is still suffering either from an unqualified or inattentive medical profession.

Can reproach be couched in plainer words than those uttered by the eminent and foremost of English surgeons, Sir Ernest W. Hey Groves, addressing a gathering of brother surgeons in England, at his Hinterian Lecture delivered in 1914:—

"We are not justified in remaining satisved with the methods of mediaeval surgery in the case of broken bones, any more than in that of cerebral or gastric diseases."

THE OLD YOUNG MAN

In these days quite a familliar figure is the Old Young Man. You can guess his age. He is round about forty, but already he has passed the peak of life's maturity. Just a touch, may-be, of greying over the temples, a slight bagginess under the eyes, the crow's feet at the corners, have robbed his features of youthful eagerness. Or may-be bent shoulders, a downward glance and a slower step reveal that his athletic make-up and vigour have departed.

There are many signs, many variations of the old young man. Sometimes the only indication is in his mental outlook. Whereas he was bright, imaginative, quickly creative, now he has to take time to think, and has lost his originality, his forceful personality. He has acquired the inferiority complex. In fact, he feels that he is growing old.

This is one of the signs of the times we cannot afford to ignore. If such a tendency continues, the effective age of mankind will gradually dwindle until aging will begin very shortly after the period of adolescence. Modern civilized life unfortunately leads to premature aging. We work too hard, and we play too hard. We eat wrongly, and we drink injudiciously. Our existence is a continual fight against environment. As a consequence, our bodily constitutions suffer. When we doctor ourselves we take tonics, palliatives, stimulants, pick-me-ups. In a word, we flog a tired horse.

It is a problem that transcends psychology. Medical science in all ages has endeavoured to solve it. Lately there has been a great recrudescence of scientific effort, and one result has been a notable discovery which has vastly assisted medical technique in the matter of rejuvenation. Glandular treatment has failed, at any rate, temporarily. Ordinary therapeutics are vague. Dietetics and physical culture regimes do not appeal to the imagination of the average man and woman. But the result of careful research made by Dr. Buergi, an eminent Swiss chemist of the Berne University, promises great things. He has isolated Chlorophyll, the vitalizing agent of plant tissue, and indeed of all life. He has succeeded in preserving in this wonderful oraanic substance all its life-giving virtue. He has given it to the world under the registered name of "Phyllosan" and it is being proved daily that its restorative value is remarkable. Its action in impaired blood, hardened arteries, and sluggish metabolism entitles it to the consideration of every old young man or women, who is concerned at the loss of youthful vitality.

HEALTH HINTS OF A CHINESE SAGE

When you are undressed and about to get into bed, take your foot and rub the sole of it energetically and as long as you can.

Do not stop until your foot feels quitt warm; then move each toe separately.

These hints were laid down ages ago by a Chinese sage whose name has not reached us, notes Dr. Ghislain-Heuzel, Jr., in L'Ami du Peuple (Paris).

Nevertheless adds the French physician, we should not deem these health hints superannuated. Thev are sound to-day. So, too thinks the Paris doctor, are these further suggestions by the Chinese sage:

"Breakfast early in the morning.

"Take in the air of heaven through the nose.

"Never leave the house until you have broken your fast.

"This precaution is all the more important in times of epidemic or when one must enter a house in which there are sick people.

"Take a good meal in the middle of the day. Eat the simplest viands; they are more nourishing.

"Beware of delicate dishes invented only to tickle the appetite.

"Eat slowly; chew well; such mastication breaks the food into bits, charges it well with saliva and prepares it for the stomach.

"Don't satisfy your appetite to such an extent that when you get up from the table you are surfeited; abundance of food torments the stomach and impedes digestion.

"Sup early and frugally.

"Better increase the number of your meals than increase the quantity of food you take at each one.

"As soon as you awake in the morning, rub the chest in the region of the heart. Otherwise, by getting out of a warm bed the cool air will take your system by surprise suddenly closing the pores and causing various troubles. But if you beat your breast slightly with the palm of the hand, you will put your blood in movement at its source and guard against unexpected trials to your system.

"Avoid swift transitions from hea; to cold.

"In bed lie on your right side or on your left bend your knees and go to sleep in this position.

"Every time you wake up stretch yourself in bed: this will inpart freedom to the operations of the heart.

"The heart is to a man what roots are to a tree.

"If you decline from your original state of prosperity, say to yourself that what you have left will suffice for you. 'They may take my prosperity from me say to yourself, but they cannot rob me of my heart's repose'".—"Literary Digest."

HAJI BACHOO ALI FREE OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL

Managing Council Appeals For Funds For New Building Which Will Have 60 Beds

The report of the Aimai M. Chamarbagwala Free Opthalmic Hospital of the Free Ophthalmic Hospitals Society, Parel, Bombay, for the year ending December 1932, shows that in the year under report there was a very slight fall in the attendance of new cases owing to the riots in Bombay though the other figures were on the increase.

Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances the name of the institution is changed from the commencement of the year 1933, and in future it will be known as Khan Bahadur Hajee Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital as the late Khan Bahadur donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the new building of the Hospital. The new building when complete will occupy more than sixty beds. Also special provision will be made for 8 or 10 small separate rooms for the use of the mofussil patients or those who need a little privacy. There will be a lecture Hall, the Library and Reading Room, and Pathological and Bacteriologic laboratory for the use of the College of Opthalmology; there will be a dozen dark rooms for the use of students and also a refraction yard covered with glass tiles. The Institution will have arrangements for all kinds of modern methods of treatment. Provision is also made for treating Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

The total expenditure of the building including the equipment will amount to Rs. 1,50,000.

Besides the generous gift of late Khan Bahadur Haji Bachoo Ali who donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building fund of the hospital, a donation of Rs. 20,000 has been promised from the late Mr. Ranchoddas Modi's Charities. Still Rs. 60,000 more are needed to pay off the contractor and the equipment.

The Managing Council have decided that the person or persons contributing to this institution a sum of Rs. 20,000 or upwards will have a ward named after him or his nominee in the Hospital. A person contributing Rs. 5,000 will have a bed named after him. The Council appeals to the philanthropic public and others to help this deserving institution in carrying on its humanitarian work.

In the year under report the total attendance of new patients at the Hospital was 10,148 which is just less by one hundred than in the last year. The total attendance figure was 38,874, which is more than that in the last year.

The figure of maximum daily attendance was 250 and the minimum figure of attendance was 95. The average daily attendance for the working days was 109.

Timing Chief Meal Of The Day

Reconciling Work And Digestion : Law Of Labour

(BY K. L. SARMA, PUDUKOTAH.)

On the last occasion I showed up a few of the mistaken notions that people have about Hunger, and promised to explain the truth about it. It occurs to me that I must write about something else first. The reason is this. Any guidance or instruction that I can give to the earnest follower will be of practical value, only by putting him in the way of realising the truth for himself, by his own life-experience.

Every man must realise that he himself is primarily responsible for his own health and well-being; to the extent that he seeks to throw the responsibility on others—on professional men—he will have to be content with something other than the genuine article—that is, with a make-believe. To know Hunger for himself, the reader must first become hungry in his own person; and this can be, only if he follows a course of life, that will give the life in him a chance to take on the form of hunger. He has to reform his eating habits, on the lines of the preceding articles; he must live Dietetic Righteousness. Only those that mean to do thus need read this and the next article. The rest may as well skip them.

There is one thing more in this Dietetic Righteousness, which the reader must understand and carry out, before he can be told about how to know Hunger. To those who do not prepare themselves by following these instructions, the appeal of this teaching may be very weak; for they will never come face to face with Hunger.

WORK AND DIGESTION.

The sedentary worker as a rule takes his chief meal of the day, which we may call his "dinner," in the morning hours—any time between eight and eleven; I am concerned now with Indian followers, whose eating customs were formed many centuries ago, and who retain those customs under the entirely different conditions that now pevail.

More than half a century ago the conditions were different. Then the middle-class Indian had ample leisure to digest his dinner, and to rest and recuperate, before he went to his work. The whole of the morning, the midday and part of the afternoon was entirely at his disposal; during, this time he went through his personal routine of hygienic, religious, cultural, domestic and other observances, and finished, with the chief meal of the day, at about noon.

There was no meal in the morning, except for little boys. Even students living with their teachers—the Brahmacharis—were required to fast in the morning, up to mid-day, and do all their work on an empty stomach. That such was the case we infer from one of a series of injunctions to a newly made Brahmachari, which is contained in the Taittiriya Upanishad, and is even now regularly addressed by the father to his son, as part of the Upanayana ritual: as each item of the series is pronounced by the father, the son responds, signifying his acceptance of the injunction.

WORK ON EMPTY STOMACH.

We understand that formerly the Upanayana was the rite of admission to a school or university, of a boy of an age to be separated from his parents, and these injunctions were the whole law of the student life, which was imparted to every new-comer. Among these injunctions we find this one: "Drink water and do thy work." The sacerdotal class, the pandits and sastris, have given this text a technical and artificial meaning. "Work" they interpret to mean ceremonial observances, whether of religion or social life; and water-drinking means for them the three sips of water taken before and during the ceremonial.

But a less technical and more natural interpretation of the text is this; it is simply a statement of the law of labour, that all labour, whether of the hands, or of the brain, must be done on an empty stomach, that is, with water alone for sustenance. In fact, the orthodox Brahmin of the generation before the last actually lived by this law. And we know by modern instances also that this law is a Law of Nature, to obey which is a blessing while to disobey is a curse.

TESTIMONY OF A MODERN SAGE.

Dr. Dewey, the re-discoverer of the No-Breakfast Plan, thus writes in his wonderful book on that subject:

"For the highest efforts of genius, of art, of the simplest labours of the hands, the forenoon, with empty stomach and larger measure of storedup energy of the brain, is by far the better half of the day; and more than this, it is equally the better for the display of the finer senses of the tastes, the finer emotions of soul-life. An addition to these —and what is vastly important— it is by far the better half of the day for the display of that energy, whereby disease is cured. All this, with no power wasted in any special exercise for the health." Thus Dewey is a true successor of the Upanishadic sage, whose text was quoted above.

EXERCISE MANIACS.

Health comes by exercise, according to many. Nowadays there is much preaching that way, and it is all to the good. But exercise is not the principal thing; nor is it always the most practicable thing. Dietetic Righteousness, without exercise, can do all that is needed for effectual Health Culture and cure; but exercise, without dietetic righteousness, is very apt to land us in failure. This seems to have been the opinion of Dr. Dewey, and it is also my own opinion, based upon a long period of failure with exercise alone, and success by diet-reform, without any exercise. That is by the way. Let those wh wish to give a trial to exercises do so; but let them pay heed to the teaching of this Righteousness also or let them at least come to it in case of disappointment with exercise.

REASON OF THE LAW.

Granting the Law is true, the reader may be curious to know why. The answer is extremely simple. The "Vital Fire" is at the back of every single activity of life, whether it be internal or external. It is that same Fire, which digests in the stomach, breathes in the lungs, thinks in the brain, works by the hands, and walks by the feet; and when that power is yoked to one kind of labour, to that extent it is impotent for any other labour. This explains why a full meal causes the eater to feel tired and inclined to lie down; it also explains the alertness and vigour of body of one whose stomach is quite empty, and allowed to remain so, till he finishes his work. The very poor results of teaching in our modern schools is explained by the fact that the pupils have their heaviest meal before they go to school, and are more inclined to sleep, than to give the needed attention to their lessons; this was not the case with the Gurukulas or Brahmachari-schools of ancient India.

In the first volume of my "Practical Nature-Cure" are given two cases in detail, to show that this law is at work, whenever there is a competition between work and digestion. When there is this competition, both suffer; but it is digestion that suffers most: and in due time health is ruined; and it is not restored by feeding on patent foods.

This law operates, whenever there is this competition between our bread-labour and the labours of the digestive organs. Dr. Dewey stopped with advocating the No-Breakfast Plan; but the principle, if logically carried out, would forbid all heavy eating during the whole of the working day. If the reader would postpone his dinner to the evening meal and take only very sparingly of light food, as oftten as needful, before and during working hours, he will at once notice a great change for the better in his life; it will, indeed, be like the incoming of a new life into his nerves and muscles—a life of ease and joy, superseding one of constant strain and suffering.

In my next article I shall explain the goodness of this new plan of eating, and show that it is worth while to adopt it.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1933

TRY NEW METHODS!

It was to be expected that as a result of the murder of the Collector of Midnapur, the Police and the Military would be let loose on the unfortunate inhabitants, for in such cases the innocent suffer sometimes, equally with, if not even more than the guilty. Numbers of arrests have already been made and numbers of houses have already been searched and that, it appears, not very gently. We are amazed that the Commissioner of Burdwan Division, one Mr. Burrows, has made himself responsible for the atrocious statement that there were many persons in Midnapur who were aware of the plan to kill Mr. Burge.

If the Government knew this beforehand, the question immediately suggests itself, why were not the necessary precautions taken to prevent such an outrage? The men who had taken part in the murder might have known it, for the Terrorists, instead of being deterred by the many strong measures taken against the public, were bound to go from one extreme to another. But a strong protest must be made against the reign of terror which has been let loose on the people of Midnapur on this mere assumption, as it appears to be, of the Commissioner.

NOT "REPRISALS"!

The Commissioner admits that in some cases the "political suspects" became so obstructionist that they had to be "roughly handled before the searches could be completed." And, again he says no damage was done "beyond what was inevitable." This explanation is evidently in answer to the charges made against the Police and the Military that an unnecessary amount of force was used and damage done to the property of the people whose houses were searched.

The Commissioner admits that there were "intensive searches" but says they were not in the nature of "reprisals"—a very ugly term, familiar to Sir John Anderson—for murder though "there is a natural and comprehensible desire to hit somebody or anybody." If that desire was curbed, the Commissioner confesses, it was there all the same. It passes our understanding how an official in the position of a Commissioner could have been guilty of such a statement, and we can only suppose that the bureaucracy has lost its mental balance completely in the province of Bengal. As a cold comfort, he tells us that there have been no written complaints from the victims—so everything is for the best in the best administered of all Provinces.

DANGEROUS VAPOURING.

It is evident that there is not only widespread nervousness but resentment all over Bengal at the humiliation and sufferings inflicted on the people, and they have not been allayed by the Commissioner's statement. The "Times of India" shows its unctuous concern by saying that the European community "has refused to be stampeded into extreme action," as "there was a distinct danger that the more hot-headed among the Europeans" would play into the hands of the reactionaries in England. Both the Commissioner and the paper point to the danger of reprisals by the European community,—the danged of their taking the law into their own hands—as though it were a natural and justifiable thing. Do they think that all this vapouring is calculated to improve the relations between the two communities in Bengal?

It is notorious that the Terrorists are not amenable to reason and the Government have been using every means in their power to repress them. Yet they cannot honestly say that they have succeeded in their object of conquering the movement. Has the time not come for the authorities to change their policy and try other methods? The "Times of India" actually congratulates the European community on refraining from direct action, though the desire must have been there all the same, as declared by the Commissioner. Was there, or is there, such a possibility on the part of the Europeans, and do they or their friends realise the danger of such a policy? The Loyalists who met behind closed doors, passed a resolution promising to help the Government in whatever action they may take. Such an attitude is neither helpful to Europeans nor to the Government.

QUACK REMEDY.

The local paper speaks of a cure for the disease, but its quack remedy is more likely to aggravate it than cure it. Does it honestly think that the White Paper constitution is likely to conciliate the people of India? Or is it the intention of the Government to subjugate Terrorists by withholding "reforms" from Bengal, as the "Times" lugubriously hints? Nobody will be sorry if the White Paper is withheld from Bengal or from the whole country. But if Government are sincerely anxious to conciliate the Bengali Youth, they must resort to the right remedy. No amount of resolutions passed in the country will help matters, for they are passed by people who have no connection with the culprits or who have no influence over them. What is necessary at this stage is a genuine change of heart and an altogether new policy.

New Cliques For Old

The proceedings of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference, held in Bombay on Sunday under the special protection of the police, strengthens one's belief that the Conference is little more than an attempt by a clique to exploit youthful energy in superseding another clique in power and influence. The main speakers observed that the old Non-Brahmin Party had become a close preserve of a few members of the Legislative Council, who got elected with the support of non-Brahmin voters, but had so far done nothing for the advancement of the community.

The promoters of the new party do not give us any hope of their doing better, if they always think in terms of their community. Communal parties in politics have almost always degenerated into self-seeking cliques and cabals. One of the speakers at the Conference almost let the cat out of the bag when he twitted Dewan Bahadur Kambli with having done little or nothing to promote compulsory primary education and asked him to make room for another man. We have never thought much of the present non-Brahmin Minister, but no other communalist minister could fare any better in the present political condition. And the new Non-Brahmin Party, instead of doing something to better that condition, seems to be only intent on securing a big share of power and influence under the new reforms for its moving spirits, while, of course, professing to safeguard the interests of the non-Brahmin community.

It is all right for them to condemn Civil Disobedience. But they have no idea of helping any other programme of action to help the country in its struggle for Swaraj. Their main concern is to support Government and the White Paper and to advise the Non-Brahmins to work the W. P. reforms. Spirited non-Brahmin youths will pay little heed to such self-seeking advice but would rather engage themselves in activities that can compel the Government to grant genuine reforms to the country.

That the new party does not care for the real interests of the non-Brahmin community as a whole can be realised by its indifference towards the Depressed Classes. Loud in its denunciation of social injustice, it has no programme of its own to remove untouchability from the fold of the non-Brahmin community. Non-Brahmin organisations can do much to remove the social disabilities from which the non-Brahmins suffer in the caste-ridden Hindu community. And these disabilities are the root causes of their economic and political backwardness. But it is most unfortunate that conferences like the one in question are engaged in seeking political preferment for a few rather than in redressing the real grievances of the many. It is notorious, however, that the organisers and members of this Conference have no authority to speak for the Non-Brahmins of Bombay.

When The Will Is Lacking!

The Government of India profess much lip sympathy for the Indianisation of the Army, but they are doing nothing to quicken the pace of progress in this essential reform. Their opposition to Mr. B. N. Misra's resolution in the Assembly last week suggests that they are not at very earnestly concerned about the reform. The resolution was modest and recommended that the number of admissions to the Military Academy should be increased. Government have accepted the principle of progressive Indianisation but perpetually complain of the lack of adequately qualified Indians for enrolment as officers. Here was a proposition to admit more Indians for the necessary training, so that the alleged difficulties in the way of rapid Indianisation might be steadily removed. Yet Government opposed this resolution on quite unconvincing grounds.

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary stated that the resolution was calculated to quicken the present pace of Indianisation so Government could not accept it. The reply clearly shows that Government's plea of a paucity of qualified Indians is not the real hindrance in the progress of Indianisation, but that, on grounds other than of merit, they refuse to quicken the pace of reform. Instead of admitting this frankly, the Army Secretary sought to justify himself by arguing that, because a person passed the entrance examination, he would not necessarily make a good military officer.

The argument is quite irrelevant. Nobody attaches undue importance to the entrance examination. But if the Army authorities knew their business well, they should be able to devise an examination that would comb out the right material for training and such a system of training as would bring a fair number of trained men to the minimum required standard for Officers. If the Government had the will, they could find the way to train ten times the number of Indians they now do.

Press Views

Ill-Advised Ban

The ban order on the "Bombay Chronicle" by the authorities of the Hyderabad State is as ill-advised as it is inopportune. It is all the more to be regretted as no reasons are reported to have been assigned for this high-handed action. The fact that certain criticisms appeared in the paper against the administration of the State is certainly no ground for banning the paper. A well-governed State has no need to fear frank criticism. In fact it should welcome such criticism and utilise every opportunity to face public opinion and explain its policy. If the order is intended as a punishment for "The Bombay Chronicle," its absurdity is patent on the very face of it, for it can in no way affect a paper of its standing. The only effect of the order is to penalise the citizens of Hyderabad and deprive them of the advantage of reading a first class daily.—"Swarajya."

Goa Lottery

According to the considerate opinion of Government, it is wrong to raise money for public purposes by appealing to the gambling instinct of the people. In the fact of this interpretation of lotteries given by the Home Member of a leading Indian Province to its legislators, one wonders how the Government of Bombay can tolerate the open sale of Goa lottery tickets in the city which is to an alarming proportion expanding the gambling instinct of British subjects. Is it not paradoxical that foreign subjects of a foreign country are privileged to do an act in the city, which, in the opinion of the Government, is wrongful? Can our Government deny that Goa lotteries are conducted by Goans for the public good of Goans in Goa? Can also our Government deny that they are thriving on the gambling instinct of the British subjects? Our appeal to Government is that they should regard what is wrongful to British subjects as equally wrongful to foreigners in the city.—"The Gem."

Questionable Tactics

Government's views and intentions with regard to the Reserve Bank Bill are not a secret. They are well-known. But if lobby reports are true, the proposed methods to ensure a perfectly safe personnel of the Joint Select Committee are glaringly unfair and most objectionable. It would be an odious parody of Parliamentary practice if Party Leaders were to be called upon to nominate members acceptable in advance to the Government of India and its Finance Member. And it would be a defiance of all sense of proportion if the Council of State were given an importance equal to that of the Assembly.—"National Call."

3 YEAR PLAN FOR PARSIS

B. F. Bharucha Sounds A Clarion Call

By B. F. BHARUCHA.

To-day is the Birth Anniversary of Lord Zoroaster, the Prophet of Persia. Last week, on the popularly known Navroze Day, my friend Mr. D. J. Irani, Solicitor, drew a graphic picture of how the Rome of the Parsis was burning; and how Neros were fiddling! May I supplement his remarks, and have a clear, candid say in the matter?

WHERE IS THE REAL RUB?

Do Parsis lack talent? No. Do they lack the requisite Funds? No. Do they lack organizations? No. So where is the Rub? The Rub is, that they have no whole time workers; with vision, vim and vigour. This writer, years ago, persuaded the then (now Right Hon'ble Sir) D. F. Mulla to give up his briefs, and devote himself to the uplift of the community. The same way I appealed to the late lamented Mr. K. K. Suntoke; and whilst both of them promised to do so within a year or two, they could not leave the lure of piling briefs!

And to-day, I repeat the appeal I made to him some time ago, that if my dear friend, Mr. Dinshaw Irani, feels so poignantly and mourns so pathetically, that the Rome of the Community is burning then let him set aside his briefs; and the undersigned is ready to co-operate with him in the grave and great work, that lies ahead. Will Mr. Irani be pleased to respond?

A CONFERENCE AND A CABINET.

For years, this writer has been suggesting to the Parsis to hold their Conference; and recently, he has proposed the formation of a Cabinet to carry on the real reform work in the Community.

(1) Let Prof. P. A. Wadia be in charge of Charity organisation;

(2) Mr. R. P. Masani in charge of Education;

(3) Dr. Sir N. H. Choksey, Health and Hygiene;

(4) Mr. Fakirji Bharucha (ex-Director of Industries) for Industries;

(5) Mr. A. B. Godrej, Agriculture;

(6) And Mr. S. N. Pochkhanavalla, Finance.

THREE YEARS' PLAN.

If Mr. Irani takes the initiative, and convenes a Conference even of the Trustees of the various Parsi Trusts, and fixes up a Cabinet for regular day to day work, the results will be marvellous. In less than three years:—

(1) We can overhaul our schools, which are, with few exceptions, producing an army of unemployed.

(2) We can overhaul and amalgamate our Hospitals and Dispensaries, and ensure efficiency and economy.

(3) We can stop dismantlink of the Petit Mills and utilize the Buildings for some good purpose.

(4) We can start schools, not on the Westminster or Winchester lines, but as Sir J. C. Coyajl asserts on the German lines—more Industrial than Academic.

(5) We can revive Agriculture, Dairy, and hand-loom industry, and even re-open the Petit Mills. And all these in three years.

Will Mr. Irani take the initiative? I appeal to him on the Birthday of Zoroaster, whom he adores so deeply. May the Lord lead him arought and save the Community from sin, sorrow and strife!

Amen!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Frankly Speaking

IS IT WAR?

Is there going to be war in the Far East between Manchukuo and the Soviet Republic? This is not the first time that a strongly worded ultimatum has been sent to the Soviet, and ignored by the latter.

There is too much theatricality in the ultimatum to Russia and there are no signs to show that she is frightened of this gasconade.

No doubt Russia has to take Japan into consideration, but the Russian position has been greatly strengthened owing to the many treaties the Soviet has made within the last few months with countries on her borders.

We do not imagine that Russia will apologise to this upstart State, the creation of Japan in one night. Generally Russia is extremely correct in her attitude towards her neighbours and all this unnecessary excitement and strong language will not help anybody, least of all Manchukuo.

PLAYED OUT

A meeting of Calcutta Royalists not only asked the Government to take any measures they liked in view of the murder of the Midnapore Magistrate, but passed a resolution that, since the reception given to the White Paper was not very encouraging in India, a "rapid advance towards self-government" was not warranted!

The meeting also asked that the Simon proposals must be applied after subjecting them to detailed examination, as in the case of the White Paper proposals. Of course power in the Centre was not to be weakened.

The meeting was attended by about 400 persons, and as we do not know their names, we can only think from the resolution passed that their mental calibre was not worth much.

Do these silly people really believe that they can stay the onward march of India by a few resolutions. It is they more than anybody else, who are responsible for the unrest in India.

The Royalists are played out, and if they cannot talk sense when they occasionally meet behind the purdah, screened from the public gaze, they will do greater service to themselves and their cause by keeping silent.

THE RIGHT WAY.

It has recently become common for jail and police authorities in India to condomn short sentences of imprisonment, but the suggestion of longer and more deterrent sentences is a remedy that in most cases is likely to be worse than the disease.

The report on the Punjab jails for the year 1932 points out that, as many as 6575 prisoners were sentenced during the year to terms not exceeding one month and over 11,000 to terms not exceeding three months.

The local Government join in the condemnation of short sentences and state that they have under consideration measures to diminish the evil. If they encourage longer sentences or, for financial reasons, prefer forced recovery of fines even from poor people, they will be guilty of gross injustice.

Much safer ways to remedy the evil are to cease prosecuting persons for very trivial offences, to dismiss young persons and first offenders in most cases with a warning and to make better efforts for the prevention of crime.

EMIGRATION TO MALAYA

The proposal made by the Malayan Government for the resumption of non-recruited Indian emigration to Malaya deserves to be considered by the Government with the greatest care and caution.

Indian workmen in the Colony have recently suffered great hardships owing to trade depression, and thousands have had to be repatriated during the last two or three years.

But the conditions there are said to have appreciably improved, while unemployment here is increasing appallingly. It will not, therefore, be wise to discourage emigration unduly.

The Government, however, should see to it that the conditions of emigration with regard to wages and residential and other facilities are quite satisfactory. Care should be taken, too, that recruitment should be absolutely voluntary.

DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

The Trichinopoly Municipality has given notice to its Health Officer, Captain Biswas, owing to the objection raised by the Madras Government, terminating his services. The objection is that Captain Biswas is not in the provincial list of Health Officers.

This smacks more of the methods used by the Nazis, who refuse to employ Jews and dismiss them outright because of their religion.

We could have appreciated the objection of the Government before the appointment was made, but Captain Biswas has now been in the employ of the Municipality for some time.

As "Liberty" points out there are many non-Bengalis in the employ of the Calcutta Corporation and are they all to be dismissed on account of their nationality?

The Government are setting up a dangerous precedent, bad for the people of Trichinopoly as well as for the country.

Readers' Views

WEAR KHADI ALONE

From Jamnalal Bajaj.

It is a matter of great regret to see the strength of Khadi decreasing on all sides.

The apparent reason for this is that the encouragement to Khadi on account of the rejection of foreign cloth goes to the sales of the Indian Mill-made cloth. The only motive behind the rejection of foreign cloth is to provide work for the millions of unemployment and thus to eliminate the country's poverty. This is possible only when the masses make it a point to wear Khadi alone.

The time for preaching the importance of Khadi through appeals and writtings is past, but it would not be out of place to mention here that people who are indifferent to Khadi have not properly understood Mahatma Gandhi and the present condition of the country.

It is absolutely necessary for the children of this country, particularly during these hard times for the Nation, that they must wear Khadi alone and nothing but Khadi.

Paucity Of Khadi Shops

From Govind Lal.

Khadi Patrika announces the celebration of Khadi Saptah. One essential condition of a successful celebration ought to be the facility of getting Khaddar.

Unfortunately this is not so. Pure Khaddar is available at only a few certified shops of A. I. S. A. These centres are all located in Girgaon, Kalbadevi and Mandvi wards. The other wards have no such certified pure Khaddar shops. I therefore hope that, just as Khadi Bhandar appeals to the public to buy Khaddar, so would they also open even temporary Khadi Stores or arrange with certain shops to make pure Khaddar easily available.

I further understand that this year also Khadi is going to be "hawked" through what are called Khadi Bhandar's hundis and cheques. This is a most cumbrous way of selling Khadi and the management seems not to take into account the trouble involved to the public at large. I hope they would evolve some better plan to sell Khadi.

Sale Of Khadi By Notes

From Gopal Krishna.

During Khadi weeks, Khadi is sold by the so-called Khadi hundis. These Khadi hundies do not guarantee exchangeability with Khaddar unless and until the Khadi Bhandar gets back its counters from its volunteers and canvassers.

What this method practically amounts to, is this, that even though you have a receipt for the cash amount paid in advance for the purchase of Khadi, it, by itself cannot get you Khadi. Ordinarily one would consider this as an insult and the questioning of the "bona fides" of the presenter of the Khadi tickets.

Let me give an analogy. I purchase a ticket for a concert at any theatre in aid of Khadi. I go to the theatre with the ticket sold by the organisers. I hope to get a proper seat and see the concert. Unfortunately, however, because the organisers' volunteer or canvasser has not returned the counter or paid back the amount of the tickets, I am turned away from the theatre. This would be unpardonable and look ridiculous. Still Khadi Bhandar persists in adopting exactly the identical methods.

Because of the love of Khadi the public tolerated these methods last two times, but it is high time a protest was made against this peculiar method of selling Khadi. Let me trust and hope that the organisers will early consider the removal of these difficulties in the purchase of Khadi.

Simla And Sweetmeats!

From B. F. Bharucha.

Simla has both a Bakery and a Confectionery of a novel type; and a Dairy is also attached to it! These concerns are run at different times by different personages! So far, we have seen.

(1) A Shafi and a Sharma serving sweetmeats to Viceroys and Governors!

(2) An Abdul Quayum and a Dumasia presenting bun-cakes to Foreign and Political Departments!

(3) A Mahomed Yakub furnishing fresh butter to Home and Finance Departments!

(4) And Chetties and Dadabhais offering hospitality to all and sundry!

(5) Is not Simla a sumptuous sweetmeat shop for our self-styled statesmen?

ONE LAKH SIGNATURES WANTED

From Jamiat Singh

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held in June last, when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay demands an immediate enquiry into the circumstances leading to the unfortunate deaths of three youths in the Andamans and further demands that all the prisoners in the Andamans should be immediately brought back to the Indian Jails."

Again a representative meeting of the citizens presided over by Mr. B. G. Horniman and addressed by some of the foremost public leaders of Bombay was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the 13th August and a similar demand was made.

The Andamans and Detenus' Relief League had decided that a huge memorial be prepared by the Bombay citizens to be signed by thousands of them and submitted to the proper authorities reaffirming the demand for closing of the Andamans but on account of my activities in the cause of Civil Disobedience Released volunteers, this work could not be undertaken. As I am now somewhat free from that work (thanks to the munificence of the citizens), the memorial is going round for the signatures of the citizens and I hope at least one lakh persons will affix their signatures to the memorial.

Abuses Of Managing Agency System

From Searchlight.

The following note is appended to the balance sheet of the Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. as at 31st December, 1932:

"There is a Contingent Liability for rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand only advanced by the Bank of Indore Ltd., to Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchandji in respect of which Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchandji and this Company have signed a joint and several Promissory Notes in favour of the Bank. This guarantee has been given in consideration of the personal guarantee given by Sir Sarupchandji Hukamchandji to the Imperial Bank of India in respect of a Cash Credit Loan advanced to the Company."

In justification of their existence, managing agents contend that they arrange finance for their concerns and that in doing so they have often to give their guarantee to banks. If the giving of guarantees is part of the Managing Agents' duty, where is the justification for the novel procedure adopted in calling upon the aforesaid mill company to undertake the risk of the personal loan obtained from the Bank of Indore by Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand, the ex-officio Chairman of the Company.

The Cash Credit granted by the Imperial Bank is secured by hypothecation of floating assets. At the date of the balance sheet, the cash credit stood at Rs. 3,63,000 while it is interesting to note that the stock-in-trade and book debts which form part of the assets hypothecated stood at Rs. 15 lacs.

It is thus clear that in giving his guarantee to the Imperial Bank, the Chairman has not run any serious risk.

I trust the Bombay Millowners' Association will note how the guarantee business is being exploited. The facts brought out furnish another proof of the abuses to which the managing agency system has led. Shareholders are quite right in contending that this system should either be abolished or put on a sound footing.

M. A. Ordinance And Teachers

From K. B. K. and M. J. N.

I heartily support Mr. S. H. Limaye's request to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University for amending the existing M.A. ordinance so as to allow Graduate teachers of two or three years' standing serving in the recognized high schools of the Presidency, to appear for the M.A. degree examination, as private candidates. I think, teachers all over the Presidency will be glad to know that Mr. Chandavarkar, the popular Vice-Chancellor, has promised to place the letter before the Syndicate for their favourable consideration.

It will be readily accepted that teachers in the High Schools (Barring professors in the colleges) are the only real persons who are wedded to an intellectual and academic life throughout their career and hence they are the most fitted to appear for the M.A. examination without going through the course of a few lectures, which is considered necessary at present. In fact the new regulations are a hindrance and debar many a deserving Graduate teacher from appearing for this examination.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

Right To Live As Free Citizens Of Union

President Of South African Indian Congress Reiterates His Faith In Govt's Enquiry And Says It Will Eventually React In Their Favour

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 22.

Mr. S. M. Nana, Chairman of the Reception Commitee in the course of his address to the Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress held at Johannesburg on the 19th and 20th August, welcomed the delegates and paid a glowing tribute to Kunwar Maharaj, Agent of the Government of India, who was present on the occasion.

Referring to the work before the conference Mr. Nana said: You have assembled to discuss and deliberate upon matters affecting the well being of our people in this country and I appeal to you to give your calm and serious consideration to the matters which will be placed before you and arrive at decisions which will be for the benefit and betterment of the community.

During the critical days through which we are passing, menaced as we are by legislation such as the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, it is imperative that we maintain unity amongst us and consolidate our forces. I trust that in our deliberations this important factor will not be lost sight of, and that the result of the Conference will be to strengthen further the unity amongst us in this country."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Omar Hajee Amod Jhaveri, the president, at the outset said: "This Emergency Conference has been convened for the express purpose of removing any misconception, due to misunderstaning or want of further information, which apparently exists in the minds of a section of our people on the question of participation of the Congress in the Preliminary Enquiry, which has been instituted by the Union Government on the subject of a Colonization Scheme for Indians elsewhere than India and South Africa."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DELEGATION.

The speaker then traced the history of the negotiations between the representatives of South African Indian Congress and the Government of India Delegation, in February 1932, as a result of which a statement was drawn up on the 23rd January 1932 signed by all the Congress representatives and handed to the Government of India Delegation.

AUGUST CONFERENCE.

In April 1932 the Union Government through the Secretary for the Interior wrote to the Congress with a request to appoint a representative in terms of the Capetown Agreement but the Congress deferred its decision until a Conference had been convened. The Congress assembled in conference at Johannesburg towards the end of August 1932 at which practically all the persons who signed the statement referred to were present as well as a full representation from all the Provinces.

At the Conference the subject of a Colonization Enquiry was again fully discussed and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The South African Indian Congress in answer to the letter of the Secretary for the Interior dated 18th April 1932 and in accordance with the Statement submitted to the Government of India Delegation at the last Round Table Conference, agrees to co-operate with the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa in the former's mission to explore outlets for colonization in regard to her increasing population, provided that such co-operation on the part of the Congress is taken as inspired by patriotic motives, and to ascertain whether there exist any good opportunities for South African Indians in the countries explored and not on the score of Indians being deemed as udesirables or that the Indian population is to be reduced."

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

On the 15th June 1933 the Minister for the Interior in the new Coalition Government made a statement in the House of Assembly in which he stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the investigation, in which the Government of India and the Union Government were to co-operate would be considerably facilitated and expedited by a preliminary investigation of the ground to be covered and it felt that such a preliminary enquiry could as far as the Union was concerned best be undertaken by a small Departmental Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

Its terms of reference were:—

"To undertake a preliminary investigation in South Africa in connection with the proposals set forth in paragraph 3 of the Capetown Agreement for the exploration of possibilities of a colonization scheme for settling Indians, both from India and South Africa, in other countries; and to report as to the country or countries in which further investigation as to the successful operation of such a scheme might advantageously be made, having regard to the political climatic and economic conditions in such country or countries, and the extent to which Indians in the Union would participate therein."

The Congress on receiving a communication as to the appointment of an Enquiry Committee convened an Executive Meeting at Durban on the 9th July 1933 at which all the Provinces were represented. At this meeting it was decided to nominate Mr. S. R. Naidoo as a member of the Committee of Enquiry.

"We are met here to-day" continued the President, to review the position in the light of all that has happened, and to give this Conference the opportunity of discussing the position afresh, if it so desires. Before deciding this matter, however, it is necessary for us to calmly consider every aspect of the question in dispute. It has been suggested that in allowing our representative to sit on the Committee we are dishonest. I maintain that this is not the case. I have told you how the decision to co-operate was arrived at. We have never said that we are in favour of a colonization scheme nor have we committed ourselves to any principle of colonization. We merely agreed on behalf of South African Indians that our representative should sit on the Enquiry Committee.

"Having agreed to co-operate I consider it would be foolish to withdraw our representative at this stage. The Committee can do no more than report possibilities. It will be time enough to withdraw our co-operation if we are asked to approve of a scheme which is unacceptable.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

I put it to you that there is every possibility that the Committee might report in the manner I have indicated. Time may prove my words to be prophetic. Let us look at the position fairly and squarely. Let us not turn a principle into a bogey. We are here to guide our people aright and to ensure their just and fair treatment and this can only be accomplished by calmly viewing the present activity of the Government with tolerance and patience. The present phase will pass and the future will bring us further opportunities of proving our right to live as free citizens of the Union I have faith enough to believe that this investigation by the Government based on whatever motives one may attribute to it, will eventually react in our favour.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT.

In conclusion, the President said let me earnestly appeal to you to give this important matter your serious consideration. There have been differences of opinion but mainly on minor points. We are all of one mind on the main consideration, and that is the welfare of all Indian residents of the Union. Whether we are represented on this Committee of Enquiry or we decided to withdraw our member, is for you to decide. What is perfectly clear to me is that our cause will suffer if we peverse the police we adopted at our last Conference. The vital question at the present is not co-operation for there can be no co-operation before there is a Scheme. Let us not cry "wolf" when there is no wolf.

Let us see to it that we present a solid and united front to all the evil forces that may be arrayed against us, speaking with one voice, through the Congress.

FEISAL'S COFFIN

BRINDISI, Sept. 11.

With full military hoours the coffin containing King Feisal's body was embarked on a cruiser.

On arrival in Haifa the body will be conveyed to Baghdad by an R. A. F. aeroplane.

Feisal's brother, ex-King Ali, Iraqi Foreign Minister Nuripasha and London Minister Jafar Pasha, also representatives of the King of Italy and Sigr. Mussolini were present.—Reuter's Special.

CONCORDAT WITH HOLYSEE

Germany Grants "Freedom Of Conscience" To Priests In Political Activity

BERLIN, Sept. 11

Germany has ratified the Concordat between Germany and the Holysee.

Rome.—It is announced that the Vatican ratified the same Concordat yesterday. The most important of 34 articles of the Concordat are the first in which Germany guarantees freedom of conscience and the 32nd forbidding Priests to participate in political activity.—Reuter.

RESTRAINT ORDER ON VILE PARLE WORKERS

Not To Participate In C. D. Movement

Ratilal N. Desai, secretary of the Salsette Seva Sangh of Vile Parle and Narmad Gajanand Vaidya of the Yogic Physical Culture classes, have been served with a notice on Monday by the Additional District Magistrate of the Bombay Suburban District.

They have been ordered not to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and to report themselves daily at the Ville Parle police station and further not to leave the limits of the Vile Parle Municipality.

EUROPEAN ACQUITTED

Charge Of Negligent Driving Not Proved, Says Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. N. M. Levorine, a European of Bombay was acquitted yesterday by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate of Kurla. He was charged with driving his motor car in a reckless and negligent manner.

The case for the prosecution was that on July 23 last Mr. Levorine with a companion left Bombay in his car (No. 15 L.N.P.) On the downward journey, when the car was nearing Kurla, a Hindu boy, was knocked down by the car, while it was trying to overtake some buffaloes.

The Magistrate observed that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain a charge of reckless and negligent driving. He therefore acquitted the accused.

HIS SHIPPING EXPERIENCES

Capt. Richard Recounts Experiences Of A Long Sea Life

'Ships and Shipping' formed the topic of an interesting lecture given by Captain J. C. Richards at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, on Monday evening. Mr. S. J. Panday, Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, presiding.

The speaker after explaining to the audience what ship-building, chartering, marine insurance and other allied subjects were recounted at great length his own experiences of the sea life. Comparing the shipping of the olden times with those of the present, he said that these were really hard days, for the education imparted in shipping then was very meagre, and consequently ships used to get lost very often. Remuneration then was also comparatively bad. Exactly 49 years ago to-day he had left for Calcutta in the S. S. Lucknow with £60 from his father meant for his learning the business of a seaman. He still remembered some of the spots he saw when he came to Bombay many many years ago.

In concluding he said if he had the working of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, he would see to it that it would build the future of Indian shipping.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. J. P. Mehta to the President and the speaker of the day.

FROM BANDRA LOCK-UP TO RATNAGIRI

Gajanand Balkrishna Naik a worker of Vile Parle, who was arrested on the 8th instant and removed to Bandra lock-up, has been removed to Ratnagiri by the Bombay Police as he was "wanted" by the Ratnagiri Magistrate.

He will be tried at Ratnagiri.

Mr. Thakore Rawat who is now on tour in India. Mr. Rawat, a Light-weight Boxing Champion from Burma, offers himself for a boxing bout or practical athletic demonstrations during his sojourn in Bombay where he proposes to stay till the end of this week.

JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT FIRM

Coals Rule Strong And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11

Jute shares were quiet but firm after week-end and limited turnover resulted. Coals ruled strong but afterwards eased off on profit-taking. Teas were steady. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon ordy were steady, while electrical issues were in fair request. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 85/1 small lot; 3½ per cent New Loan 1947/50 94/10; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 98/8 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 101/4; 4½ per cent bonds 1934 102/6; 5 per cent bonds 1945/55 113/4 small lot; 4 per cent New Punjab Bonds 1948 99/13.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1202/8; Imperial Bank conty 285 small lot; Central Bank 25/4.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 64; Hardwar Dehra Branch 105; Howrah Amta Light 94; Katakhal Lala Bazar 81 ex div.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy 106 small lot; Kesoram 3/7.

Coals: Amalgamated 14/14 small lots; Bengal 250/8; Bengal Nagpore 41/12; Purrakur 14/8; Equitable 20/10; Kalapahari 11/12; Raneegunge 37/8; Standard 30.

JUTES.

Adamjee pref 105; Albion ordy 235; Bernagore 131; Belvedore 322; Champdany 137/8; Cheviot 125; Delta 334/8; Fort Gloster 475; Howrah 49/6; Kamarhatty 454; Kinnison 605 small lot; National 21/4; Nuddea 19/12; Orient 204; Reliance 71/4; Reliance pref 134/8; Union pref 132.

Miscellaneous: Reliance firebricks 6/12; Rawalpindi electric 19/4 cum div; United Provinces electric 117 small odd lot; Burn & Co 6 per cent pref 92; Indian Iron and Steel 4/8; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 45/4; Indian Standard Wagon pref 108/8; B I Corporation pref 120; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 108; Titaghur paper pref 100; Titaghur paper paid up 136 small lots.

Sugar Shares: Bharat Sugar 8/12; New Savan 13/12; Samastipur 13/10.

Tea shares: Ledo 195 small lots; Tukvar 24/14.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1907/37 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 100/12—A. P.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS FOR KATHIAWAR

A Cricket Team in the name of Mr. Dave's XI is leaving for Kathiawar to-day by the Kathiawar mail and will play a match at Jamnagar, and if convenient will play at Dhrangadra against the Jhalawar Cricket Club, and at Rander against the Rander Islam Gymkhana.

The following players will represent the Team.

B. P. Dave.
H. N. Contractor.
V. M. Merchant.
N. D. Marshall.
M. S. Gurtu.
F. K. Nariman.
S. P. Kapadia.
K. R. Mehromji.
Bhagwandas.
Minu Patel.
C. H. Banker.
S. A. Mehta.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

We understand that Mr. Banerjee the Meterologist of the Colaba Observatory, who was admitted a few days ago to the Police Hospital is about to go on leave, on medical advice.

The Governor of Bombay received the Thakor of Kerwada, at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

UNABLE TO PROVE CASE

Municipal Election Petition Ends In Fiasco

JUDGE'S STRICTURES

Condemns Petitioner But Stays His Hand In Matter Of Compensation

Severe strictures were passed by Mr. A.A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Monday, in dismissing with costs the petition filed by Mr. Chandrakant Narhar Khare, an Insurance agent, challenging the validity of the election of Mr. Shavax C. Cambata who was returned to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Municipal by-election for "G" Ward held on July 14 last.

The respondents in the case were the Municipal Commissioner and Mr Cambata.

The petitioner, under summons issued by the court, obtained inspection from the Municipal Commissioner of certain voting slips on the allegation of impersonation of voters.

When the case was called out on Monday the petitioner stated that from the inspection he obtained he found that there was no evidence to proceed with the case and wanted a further inspection of voting lists, ballo papers and counter foils.

The Judge held that the petitioner was not entitled to a roving inspection of the voting slips in order to fish out a case.

The petitioner thereupon expressed his desire to withdraw the case when the Judge observed:

"The circumstances of the petition are such that the petitioner had the first round of the skirmish but stopped short at the commencement of the real fight. Ordinarily I would have passed orders for compensation.

"Taking out summonses against public officers like the Municipal Commissioner and a busy business man like the second respondent (Mr. Cambata) is a procedure which ought to be condemned" continued the Judge. "But in view of the fact that the petitioner has been wisely advised and takes the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from the fight, I merely express my condemnation and stay my hand in regard to the award of compensation."

The Court ordered the petitioner to pay costs of Rs. 85 to each respondent and dismissed the petition "for want of prosecution."

Khan Bahadur S. F. Billimoria, Advocate and Mr. A. S. Davar, appeared for Mr. Cambata while Mr. Clubwalla, solicitor appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

ver that Government desired to treat prisoners in a humane way.

The resolution was withdrawn.

PLIGHT OF PEASANTS.

Mr. V. C. Vellinggiri Gounder then moved the last of the resolutions on the Agenda urging that the land tax in ryotwari areas generally was unduly heavy and had reduced ryots during these days of economic depression to very straitened and miserable circumstances and that a general reduction of the tax be made according to the needs and conditions of each Province.

Mr. Buta Singh whole-heartedly supported the resolution.

Mr. Khaparde said he would support every resolution that aimed at bettering the agriculturists.

Mr. Ranganayakalu Naidu narrated the plight of the agriculturist and explained how besides jewels even lands were being sold to creditors.

Mr. Hossain Imam pointed out that land revenue was still a reserve subject and the Government of India had some say in the matter. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Gounder replying to the debate confessed that apart from so much of encomiums showered on Madras by the leader of the House conditions of the agriculturist in no way differed from the rest of India.

SIR FAZLI'S ASSURANCE

Sir Fazli winding up further emphasised that in Madras the system of education had been most beneficial to the Province as was seen from the result. While requesting the mover to withdraw the resolution he assured the House that he would circulate the opinion of the House as expressed during the debate to all Local Governments.

On this assurance the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. V. V. Kalikkar moved circulation of the Bill to amend the legal practitioners act.

The House agreed to circulation and adjourned till Wednesday, 13th.—A. P.

Laborious Defence Of Andamans Policy

Haig Trots Out "Want Of Accommodation" Plea In Indian Jails Inspite Of Jail Committee's Recommendation For Closure

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Council reassembled after a recess of four days to discuss non-official resolutions.

An important resolution was moved by Mr. V. V. Kalikkar which urged that an enquiry committee consisting of official and non-official members of both the Houses of Indian Legislature be immediately appointed to enquire into the grievances of political prinsoners in Andamans who recently went on hunger-strike and into the cause of death of three political prisoners, with the direction that the Committee should submit its report by the end of this year for the consideration of Indian Legislature and Government.

Sir Harry Haig the Home Member specially came to the Council to reply to the debate.

JUTE COMMITTEE.

At question time Sir Fazli Hussain replying to Mr. Syed Abdul Hafiz regarding the formation of the Central Jute Committee and the assignment of jute tax, said that if the question referred to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture the matter was still under consideration as owing to financial stringency no action was possible.

Major-General Graham was sworn in.

Before taking up the resolution regarding the Andaman Prisoners, the resolution of Mr. Hussain Imam urging reduction in the strength of provincial cadre of the I.C.S. which was already in the possession of the House, was taken up.

Mr. Hossain Imam said that he was glad that Government had already effected ten per cent reduction in the cadre. By this resolution he did not mean that the reduction of about 250 officers should be effected all at once, but he wanted to impress on the Government the necessity of such action in the course of a definite period, say within ten years and with this object in view he would urge the Government to take stock of the situation and gradually reduce annual recruitment.

Mr. Hallett, the Home Secretary said that it was a highly technical question and was not suitable for discussion in the Council. If the mover wanted further details he would advise him to go to his office where he would discuss them. Government was alive to the several points raised by Mr. Hossain Imam but conditions were not the same in all the provinces. There was certain misunderstanding regarding discrimination between Indian and European Officers, The Home Secretary pointed out that European officers were granted a long leave in view of the fact they availed of it once in two or three years. The White Paper proposals did not contemplate any change in the present system of recruitmet in the early years of the new constitution. Therefore the existing system of recruitment of Europeans and Indians on the basis of fifty to fifty ratio would continue for some years to come.

Mr. Hussain Imam replying regretted the unsympathetic attitude of the Government.

The resolution was rejected by 32 against 7 votes.

CLOSE ANDAMANS.

Mr. Kalikkar moving the resolution urging an enquiry into the grievances of Adamans prisoners and into the causes of death of three political prisoners, said that Government policy now was quite different from that enunciated by Sir William Vincent. He quoted from the reports of the Jail Committees of 1864, 1889 and 1920, the last of which had recommended that the penal settlement should be closed. Public feeling to-day was very strong against sending any political prisoners to the Andamans. He drew attention to the fact that the climate of the Andamans was unsuitable and referred to the death of one prisoner as a result of hunger strike and of two others from illness.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY.

Continuing Mr. Kalikkar asked if the Government persisted in their policy of deportation to the Andamans, they should advise their agent to take more care of health etc. In his opinion the Government had committed a blunder in not looking after the grievances which had resulted in the tragedy. Government should know that there was a strong feeling in the country against the Government in their Andamans policy and there was an insistent demand that the Government should make a thorough enquiry into the unfortunate affair.

ONLY FOR TERRORISTS!

Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, intervening in the early stage of the debate entered into an elaborate defence of Government's policy. He emphatically denied that any kind of political prisoners who disobeyed laws in furtherance of unlawful Congress activities had been sent to the Andamans, nor had the Government the slightest intention of doing so. The type of prisoners deported to the Andamans were terrorists, who were convicted for violence or in connection with a conspiracy in furtherance of the terrorist movement. In March 1921 the Government announced their decision to abadon the Andamans as a penal settlement, but within a short time it was found that jails in India were overcrowded and it was necessary to reopen the settlement for the transportation of new prisoners.

Mr. Kalikkar replying said that terrorist crime which was a blot on India's fair name should be stamped out, but Government would lose nothing if they meted out humane treatment to prisoners.

WITHDRAWN.

Sir Harry Haig in winding up the debate said that prisoners who were sent to Andamans were tried by only specially constituted courts in connection with terrorist crime. The House need not have any misapprehension that they were unjustly treated. Terrorism was not only a canker in the body-politic but also a great danger to the country. He assured the mo-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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Will Peiping Become Manchu Capital Again ?

Local Manchus Dream Of Return Of Ancient Imperial Splendour

Manchus in Peiping living on memories of a gorgeous past, have taken new hope from the constantly reviving reports that before very long a constitutional monarchy will be established in Manchuoukuo, writes Mr. H. R. Ekins United Press Correspondent from Peiping.

The fact that the Emperor Hsuan Tung, better known as Mr. Henry Pu Yi, Regent of Manchoukuo, remains without a crown has not served o discourage the Manchus here who once clustered about the last Court of the Ch'ing Dynsty. They still hope he will some day proceed in triumph to the yellow tiled halls of the Forbidden City.

Manchu correspondents in Manchoukuo frequently assure the Manchus living here that the real powers behind the scenes up north adhere to the conclusion that a constitutional monarchy will prove to be the most appropriate regime for Manchuria. Hopes have been heightened by receipts of news that Dr. Chao Chin-pao, head of the Manchoukuo Legislative Council, is to proceed to Japan to make a comprehensive study of the Japanese Constitution while other envoys will be sent to Europe to make similar studies.

HOPES OF MONARCHY

The Manchus of Peiping have been in decline since 1912 when Mr. Pu Yi abdicated in favour of the Republic. Many of them now are in actual want after for years having clung to the magnificence of Imperial days. They had never believed their allowances would be lost and with the rise of the Republic they found themselves unable to earn a living. Hence their keen interest in any development which holds promise of even a partial Manchu restoration to power on the Asiatic Continent. They believe that were Mr. Pu Yi to become a monarch instead of a "Chief Executive" there would be jobs for Manchus who in mind and heart have remained loyal to the Dynasty during the past quarter of a century.

As long as Mr. Pu Yi is described as a "Regent" or a "Chief Executive" the Manchus feel they will not come into their own. Numerous prominent Manchus from Peiping have travelled to Manchoukuo to pay homage to Mr. Pu Yi in accordance with the customs of olden days but in each case they have returned here with discouraging reports. They have felt that the man they still recognize as their Emperor did not receive them with proper enthusiasm. He told them to return to Peiping and wait, forbearing to reveve shadowy memories of the Manchu Court in an atmosphere entirely influenced by Japanese advisers.

Thus far the only Peiping Manchus who have resumed service with Mr. Pu Yi since his emergence from obscurity are eight skilled cooks and a number of efficent assistants who were summoned to Hsinking to tempt the palate of the Regent. Erstwhile Imperial Manchu cocks now prepare the delicacies to which Mr. Pu Yi and the Members of his household were accustomed in China.

GOLF BALL "SLICE"

A slice on a golf ball is not "an act of God." This is the ruling of a judge in the Municipal Court, New York. He consequently awarded a woman motorist, who had been struck by a ball sliced off the course, when driving her car, £150 damages.

In ruling against the contention of the golfer that the accident was "an act of God," the judge said:—

"A golf ball in itself is an innocent, lawful article, and so is the club that drives it. But when driven by human agency, the ball attains great speed and thus becomes a dangerous and destructive object."

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3.	NA — — —	ARTLESS.
4.	S — — — —	TO CUT.
5.	— AZE	TO BEWILDER.
6.	P — S —	A THRUST.

RULES:—The first prize will be awarded to the Correct Solution. And the 2nd and 3rd Prize to solutions with one and two error. Sealed Key Solution deposited in the BANK of BEHAR, LTD. Every WORD, affected will be counted as an error. Solution may be sent on PLAIN paper. FEE should be sent by M.O. only Every entry carries its own prize separately. Result 7 days after the closing date. Please send stamped envelope for the result. Ref. Dictionary CHAMBER, XXth Cent. Address to:—

The Secretary Chapra X-Word,
CHAPRA.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Traders Keenly Watching Outcome Of N. I. R. A. On Wednesday

"Chronicle Special."

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

In the New York market confidence seems to have somewhat returned with prospect of the curtailment in 1934 acreage and also due to the fact that prices have touched the level of values prevailing before President Roosevelt started his "recovery" campaign. The market therefore developed a considerable strength on speculative buying movement engendered by a favourable outlook. However progress is slow as the traders are evidently keenly watching the outcome of the National Recovery Administration campaign which will be initiated on Wednesday.

The session opened with October at 8.68 unchanged from Saturday's close, but immediately the prices gathered strength on coverring by shorts and speculators buying. Moreover the steadier opening of the stock exchange induced further purchases and covering quotations touching 8.79.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool Wheat opened easy at 59-7/8 62-1/4 64. About a penny lower decline was chiefly due to the disappointing foreign advices and absence of demand.

The London stock exchange continued inactive and featureless and gilt-edged securities relapsed into weakness in the absence of any enquiry. 3-1/2 was quoted at £85.

The London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.52-1/4 with a steady tendency for time moved in narrow margin, but later appreciated to 4.54 maintaining a very firm undertone.

Franc opened at 82.37 and showed an inclination to weaken and fell to 81.96 but thereafter recovered sharply to 82.53.

Silver opened steady at 55/8 55/19 55/14 and prices improved on general buying influenced by Senator Pitman's announcement, but higher level brought in profit-taking which caused a reaction closed steady at 55/13 55/15 56/3.

Gold opened steady 31/13 31/13/3 31/13/6 and prices receded on the absence of demand and some scattered selling, but weaker sterling Paris caused a rise, but eventually firmer sterling. Paris dragged down the prices closing weak 31/10 31/10/3 31/10/6.

DECLINE IN INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Fine Gold Drops By Five Shillings

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

3-1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan opened to-day at the London Stock Exchange at £85-2-6 but later on declined to £85.

Fine gold declined by 5 shillings to £6-8-9 1/2 per ounce.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

London, Sept 11

Previous closing	4.52 3/8
To-day's opening	4.53 1/4
To-day's closing	4.55

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

New York, Sept 11

Previous closing	4.52 1/2
Today's opening	4.54 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept 11

Previous closing	8.68
To-day's opening	8.68
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's closing	8.88
Difference	plus 20

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A.-M	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept 11

Previous closing	5.20
To-day's opening	5.16
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	5.14
Difference	—06

FRANC RATE

Paris, Sept 11

Previous closing	82.09
To-day's opening	82.12
To-day's closing	82.71

OPPOSITION RALLIES AGAINST RESERVE BANK

(Continued from page 1.)

were not prepared to interfere in the matter.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: Have Government come to conclusion that the article does not fall within the four corners of law.

Sir Joseph Bhore: Government have not come to any conclusion but I undertake on behalf of the Government to forward questions and their replies to the local Government for such action as they may consider desirable.

LEGAL ACTION.

Mr. Sarma suggested to the Government that the Director of Publicity should draw the attention of the Paper and ask it to refrain from such writings in future.

Mr. Navalrai: Why this apology for the paper.

Mr. James asked whether there was anything to prevent Gandhiji from taking any legal action.

Mr. Sloan said that there was nothing to prevent his doing so.

Mr. Joshi asked whether that absolved the Government of its responsibility.

NOT CONCERNED.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that Government of India was not directly concerned in the matter.

Mr. Puri asked whether in view of the most flagrantly indecent attack on Gandhiji, Government of India was prepared to convey their condemnation to the Bombay Government.

Sir Joseph Bhore: Government's position has already been stated.

Mr. G. P. Singh: Is it because it is an Anglo-Indian Paper?

Mr. Mody asked if the Bombay Government failed to take any action would Government of India ask the local Government for an explanation.

Sir Joseph Bhore: It is an hypothetical question.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad: Government should take legal opinion.

When Mr. Sloan said that Government of India could not interfere with the day-to-day administration Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked. Is it not the duty of the Government to give even the slightest consideration to the matter?

NOT COMMITTING THEMSELVES.

Sir Joseph Bhore: If my Hon. friend had said that these articles were to be of questionable taste then there would be no difficulty in agreeing with him. But it is a very different matter when you come to the question of criminal prosecution. A matter may offend against the canon of good taste and yet may not be a fit subject for prosecution. The Government of India will not commit themselves to an expression of opinion on the articles and I cannot go beyond what I have gone this morning, namely, that a copy of questions and their replies will be sent to the local Government for its consideration and action."

CUSTOM IN U. K.

Mr. Navalrai: May I know from the Home Secretary whether any such expression had been ever used in the United Kingdom with regard to a child and whether the buttocks of any British people will be spanked.

Mr. Sloan: If the Hon. member had any knowledge of the United Kingdom he would know that in many households there it is customary for the buttocks to be smacked. (Laughter.)

RULED OUT.

Mr. Shafi Daudi's adjournment motion of last week was brought up again and was ruled out by the Chair, as the territory was not within the jurisdiction of the Assembly.

LAC CESS BILL.

Sir George Schuster introduced the Bill amending the Lac Cess Act with the object of increasing the rate to seven annas for lac and five annas for the refuse of lac to make funds available to the Lac Cess Committee for the extension of the research work and with the object of expanding the industrial application of natural lac and meeting the increasing competition of synthetic product. It was also proposed to make provision permitting of the appintment of not more than five additional members by the Governor-General-in-Council.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

Sir George Schuster moved reference of the Reserve Bank Bill to a joint committee of the two Houses consisting of 24 members to consider the Bill and report by the 20th November.

Sir George Schuster said that the procedure of the Joint Committee was the same as adopted in the case of the last bill and Government held that it was the right procedure.

Sir George Schuster then rapidly went over the provisions of the Bill and explained wherein they differed from the provisions of the Blackett Bill, such as provisions regarding shares, distributions of areas and directorate.

NO NEW MACHINERY.

He made it clear that the Bill did not propose to set up a new machinery for the currency system in India, but merely to set up a certain machinery for working the existing system.

Finally, Sir George Schuster spoke on the prospect of setting up the Bank at an early date and said that liability for total note issue stood on the 31st August last at 180 crores, of which 50 per cent. should be in gold or sterling securities. Of these about 83 crores were already in reserves. As for the balance of 7 1/4 crores, they had in the Treasury balance of 17 million sterling of which ten millions were required for meeting maturing loan liability. They would have seven million sterling in hand and further transfer of six million sterling would provide enough to fill the gap in the currency reserve. Further considering that they were valuing gold on the old parity basis, they had a hidden reserve of 22 crores. The present situation was, therefore, not unsatisfactory and there was a reasonable ground for hoping that the difficulties in providing funds in Reserve would not be a factor, which would hold up this project.

WHY NOT CIRCULATE IT?

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya moved an amendment for the circulation of the bill by the end of December 1933 and asked why the Finance Member had given up the previous practice of circulation. In such cases the task before the House was difficult and the Bill could best be considered in the light of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee Report and opinions elicited from outside.

Md. Pandya, who had come with numerous statistics spoke for a long time giving an account of the attendance of shareholders at meetings of the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Banks and afterwards at meetings of the Imperial Bank and showed how a very small number had attended the meetings.

BRING BACK RATIO TO 1-4

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed discussed the Bill from four points of view, namely, should the rupee be linked to sterling; (2) what should be the proportion of gold and other form of reserves in the new Bank; (3) what should be the relations between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank; and (4) if the Majority of the House decided in favour of a shareholders' bank, what restrictions would be imposed on such a bank. He maintained that while the Government had made the Reserve Bank allied with political question, it was impossible to free it from political influences. Those who discussed the matter in London were politicians.

As regards the exchange, he held that the wise policy would be to bring the ratio back to 1s. 4d.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said that political influences were not being eliminated, because the Governor-General was the representative of the largest political party and his powers would be exercised on behalf of the Secretary of State, who was in the hand of the City of London. He quoted from a Government despatch showing that the Reserve Bank would work in co-operation with or on lines approved of by the Bank of England which meant that the Reserve Bank would be an appendage of the Bank of England. The opinion in the country unanimously favoured a State Bank. The disappointing part of the Bill was that there was no provision that shareholders would be nationals of India.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT BELGAUM

Will Hold Durbar Of "Revenue Patils" Of S. Division

BELGAUM, Sept. 10.

(By Mail.)

His Excellency Sir Frederic Sykes, the Governor of Bombay will be visiting Belgaum on 29th instant. His stay for a couple of days promises to be a busy one. He will hold a Durbar of "revenue patils" of all the Talukas of the southern division. He will informally declare the Karnatic Lingayat Education Society's Arts College open. He will lay the foundation stone of college hostels and unveil the bust of Mr. Desai of Shirsangi, a benefactor of the Lingayat Community.

His Excellency will be presented with an address of welcome by the Belgaum District Board, Belgaum City Municipal Borough, Lingayat Marathas, Muhamedan community and the depressed classes separately.

He will open the Belgaum District Central Co-operative Bank in its newly bought buildings.

He will also receive addresses from watandars and kulkarnis of different talukas of this district. —A. P.

PROPAGANDA FOR SWADESHI

Reciprocation Of Organisations Urged By S. M. & E. Association

An Appeal has been issued "To The Nation's Leaders Press, Swadeshi Workers and the Manufacturers themselves" by the Swadeshi manufacturers and Exhibitors Association, from Chandni Chowk, Delhi:—

The repercussions of the failure of an exhibition on the movement are far-reaching and very unhealthy. They tend to retard the otherswise even progress of Swadeshi. The Swadeshi movement has imparted a new life to the Indian Manufacturer and any jeopardising of its steady development, may put great impediments in the march of progress of many of us, who are yet in the nascent stage of of our evolution. The Swadeshi movement and exhibitions, are therefore our very own affairs, concerning us materially and vitally more than any body else.

An exhibitor many find it to his own disadvantage to remain away from an exhibition. While it is not possible for him to attend each and every exhibition, it is not also an easy task to make a right choice when several exhibitions are being held at many places, at-a-time. Individually he finds himself in a fix. He is veritably on the horns of a dilemma. However, no exhibition which the Manufacturers and Exhibitors collectively decide to avoid can be held even under other most favourable circumstances. Hence, feeling the dire necessity for the proper controlling of the exhibitions, in view of our difficulties and grievances and with a full faith in the potential power of our joint efforts, we have organised this "Swadeshi Manufacturers and exhibitors Association," in Delhi. (Previously known as the Swadeshi Exhibitors Association.)

ADVANCE SWADESHI

We want the Swadeshi movement to progress by leaps and bounds. And to that end we desire, one grand and very successful exhibition to be held annually during fixed dates, in each of the few important trade centres throughout the country; the dates to be settled in such a way as not to coincide with one another. We will chalk out a proper plan for the whole country with the help of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, the various Provincial Shanghas the Buy Indian Leagues and other accredited, responsible bodies. We are determined to oust the self-seeking exploiter from the field of such activities. If the responsible Swadeshi organisations make profits out of exhibitions, they spend it, for the promotion of the cause in some other suitable way, thus benefiting the movement hundred per cent.

The irresponsible profiteer on the other hand, does positive disservice to the movement by holding innumerable exhibitions in the hope of making more and more profits for himself irrespective of the success or the failure of the exhibition. We can not allow him to thus exploit the sentiment to meet his own end at the expense of genuine organisations aiming to serve the country and promote Swadeshi. The butting in of the profiteer with his all-strong-mercenary considerations, is reponsible for the alarmingly enormous increase in the number of exhibitions and to check this we have to shun off.

PLEA FOR RECIPROCATION

It goes without saying that we can not achieve our object unless the Swadeshi organisations reciprocate our co-operation. In the name of the economic emancipation of our impoverished country and for the sake of the Swadeshi movement itself, we appeal to these organisations and to the Nation's Leaders, Press and Public Workers to study this proposition of ours thoroughly and to give us their guidance and blessings. We also approach the Swadeshi Manufacturers and Exhibitors with this appeal, to strengthen our hands by joining the Association. From the public we seek its moral support and sympathies. If the desired response is received by us, we are sure to achieve our object, in no time."

CODOS AND ROSSI FOR MOSCOW MISSION

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 11.

Led by Air Minister Pierrecot the important aerial mission departs for Moscow tomorrow. Three of the most modern French aircraft will convey the heads of the French Airservices. The personnel will comprise of crack-airmen like Codos and Rossi. Political observers attach a great significance to this expedition which follows an extensive tour of Russia by Herriot who conferred with Soviet leaders.

Held Back *for Five Years* by His Mistakes in *English*

~until someone told him the reason

These are a few of the mistakes that were constantly on his lips and in his letters. For years he wondered why he wasn't given the positions he tried for, and why he never heard from his letters of application. Then a real friend pointed out to him that only one really bad mistake in English may completely spoil the favourable first impression created by fine manners, good clothes, and attractive personality.

Your mistakes in English *stand out!* The fact that *you* are unconscious of making them does not prevent those who know good English from noticing them, and commenting behind your back upon your apparent lack of education. Many a fine opportunity for advancement has been wrecked on the rock of a *little* mistake made in conversation or writing.

CORRECT YOUR UNCONSCIOUS ERRORS.

For the first time in the history of education, there is a way to improve your English quickly and surely. Sherwin Cody, perhaps the best-known teacher of practical English, has perfected and patented a remarkable device which will quickly find and correct the mistakes you unconsciously make. Correct English soon becomes a habit.

This method is so remarkably successful because it concentrates, not on useless rules, but on the formation of correct habits. There is no hard study. Only fifteen minutes a day is required, over a short period, and the instruction will definitely improve your English to your satisfaction.

GET FREE BOOK ON ENGLISH.

Write to-day for Mr Cody's new book "How to Speak and Write Masterly English. Merely post the coupon or a letter to-day. Free yourself of the embarrassing errors in English that keep you from feeling sure of yourself wherever you go. You can never achieve your greatest possibilities until you do master English.

The Metropolitan Institute,
Alipore Road, Delhi, 4

Please send me your FREE booklet "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day." This request does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Occupation .....

Enclose 2 as. in stamps for Postage

POPE BREAKS PRECEDENT

(Special Cable)

ROME, Sept. 11.

Notwithstanding the signature to Concordat between Vatican and Germany the fact that the outstanding differences remain to be settled is revealed by an announcement that the status of Catholic action organisations in Germany will be settled by special negotiations. The Pope affixed his signature to the Concordat on Sunday, thereby breaking the Papal precedent in order to dispose of a false report that he had refused to sign it owing to the disapproval of Hitler's religious policy.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Jalaputra, Clark, Bessein.
Shunko Maru, Egusa, Kobe.
Gurna, Walsh, Karachi.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Sonnenfels, Gefers, Hamburg.
Mundra, Wilkinson, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Steamer Nizam for Rangoon.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Sonnenfels for H'burg.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O S K steamer Shunko Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and one passenger.

S.S. Gurna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gurna arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi with ballast.

S.S. Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. Sonnenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Sonnenfels arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3 Shunko Maru 5027, Osaka 19|9, O S Kaisha.
4 C|o Yokohama 4721, Bhavnagar 15|9, K Nixon & Co.
6 Mirzapore 4135, Karachi 14|9, M M & Co.
7 Sonnenfels, 5299, Karachi 17|9, L Edwards.
8 Warfield 3805, London 15|9, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta 1892, P Gulf, 13|9, M. M. and Co.
7 Newton Beech 2816, Port Said 16|9, L Dreyfus & Co.
9 Nizam 3334, Rangoon, N F T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon N F Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Jalatarang 1464, N.F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
M Shuja 3112, N F N F T Morrison and Co.
N Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 17|9, Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Maloja, 14|9, P. and O.S.N. Co.
Burdwan, 15|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Kenneth, 23|9, J.F. Co.
Castalia, 27|9, G.T. Co.
C|o Barcelona 10|9, K N Co.
C|o Valencia 19|9, K N Co

FROM HAMBURG

Tranenfels, 14|9, Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels, 26|9, Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Kota Baroe, 30|9, T.M. Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Birmingham 14|9, F.F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 21|9, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Silvermaple 17|9, Volkart Bros.
Knoxvill City 7|10, M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Alaska Maru 24/9 O S Kaisha
Carthage 22|9, P & O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Narkunda, 16|9 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Straithard 29|9, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 9/9. M M & Co.
Karanja, 23|9 M.M. and Co.
Takliwa, 7|10, M.M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Narkunda 16|9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 23|9, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C|o Yokohama 15|9, K N Co.

FOR HULL.

Warfield 16|9, M M & Co.
Mundra N F M M & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Newton Beech N F L Drefuse & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 17|9, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH

Vasna 14|9, M M & Co.
Barpeta 23|9, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Gurmula, N F M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Garada 10/9 M M and Co.
Ormara NF M M and Co

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, N. F. T. M. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore N F, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru 19|9, O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra N F S S N Co.
Nizam N F T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Barpeta 9|9|33.
S.S. Kalavati 9|9|33.
S.S. Pres. Von Buren 8|9|33.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

S.S. Ginyo Maru; Agents; N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—189 cases silk goods, 110 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 120 cases toys, 31 cases glass lamps, 56 cases rubber goods, 188 drums chemicals, 250 drums fish oil.

From Tokyo:—197 cases cotton yarn, 125 cases cotton shirting, 83 cases straw boards, 26 cases rubber goods, 500 cases beer, 30 cases clocks, 100 drums chemicals, 65 cases toys.

From Nagoya:—30 cases plywood, 120 cases cotton shirting, 121 cases clocks, 375 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—260 cases porcelainware, 35 cases rayon piecegoods, 30 cases cycle parts, 30 drums chemicals, 40 cases rubber ware, 200 kegs red lead, 2430 dms. paint, 50 cases nails, 70 cases rayon yarn, 300 cases cotton yarn, 300 cases cotton shirtings, 1000 cases glassware, 80 cases enamelware, 230 cases cotton piecegoods 2420 bundles brass ware, 130 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Kobe:—120 cases silk piecegoods, 50 cases silk yarn, 577 bales cotton, 800 cases cotton piecegoods, 80 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 130 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 250 cases cotton shritings, 120 cases earthware; 400 cases beer; 66 cases rayon piece goods; 70 cases soap; 149 cases tea; 105 cases camphor; 90 cases rubber goods; 30 cases enamelware; 40 cases glass ware; 79 drums dyestuff; 83 bales straw boards; 43 bundles brass wire.

From Moji:—80 drums sulphur; 300 pces. sanitary ware; 69 bundles paper; 125 cks. cement; 305 bags soda ash.

From Shanghai:—680 bags beans; 903 pkgs. tea; 72 cases silk yarn; 33 cases silk piece goods.

From Hongkong:—1304 cases fire crackers; 100 bags sugar candy; 32 r|s. mats; 30 cases munsel; From Canton:—25 cases preserves; 300 bundles cassia; 61 r|s. matting.

From Los Angeles:—147 bales cotton.

From Singapore:—418 bags betelnuts; 37 bags nut-meg; 25 bags galangal; 17 bags pepper; 27 bags damar batu.

From Penang:—656 bags pearl tapioca; 137 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—30 cases cocoanuts; 1643 bags copra; 20 bags plumbago; 86 h|c tea.

S S Warfield, Agents M M & Co., from London:—233 cases beer 209 cases provision; 53 cases gin; 100 bags borax; 150 drums lub. oil; 40 drums turpentine; 100 cases paint; 1000 bundles zinc tiles; 248 cases boot polish; 120 cases metal polish; 64 cases medicine; 100 cases paper; 23 cases resin; 100 cases washing blue; 40 cases pipe clay; 217 cases soap; 42 cases motor cars.

From Haure:—150 cks. indigo grains.

From Middlesborough:— 120 drums chemicals; 715 bundles steel circles; 47 bundles wire; 125 bundles sheets; 40 cases glue.

From Antwerp:—312 cases window glass; 100 pces. buffers easeg; 212 bundles steel joists; 2504 bundles steel hooks; 68 bundles steel plates; 253 bundles steel tees; 506 cases steel channels; 150 cases hinges.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

S S Warfield for London:— 2 bales animal skins; F Nizami & Co.; 45 cks. condiments, D D Framji & Co.; 200 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.; 7 bales animal skins; A A Hirjee & Co.; 36 bales animal skins, J M Rehimtoola & Co.; 8 cases bristles, Clarke & Smith Ltd.; 1446 bags ground oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

S. S. Soonenfels for Hamburg.—1797 bags linseed R Ratilal & Co.

S S City of Yokohama for Liverpool:—110 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 44 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.; 67 bales wool raw M Nissim; 1400 bags goundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 628 bags myrabollums H Bhagvandas & Co.

For Barcelona:—60 bales cotton yarn waste, 30 bales cotton waste, M Bhuta & Co.; 430 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 450 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 158 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 175 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

From Glasgow:—100 drums groundnut oil, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Skuld for Philadelphia:—40 bales wool, Shamjimal.

S S Cariguano for Venice:—666 bags castor seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, A Damodar.

For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Famagusta:—10 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said.—13 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Piracus 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 53 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 509 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Salonica;—30 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Fiume:—53 bales cotton raw, N Rajgor & Co.

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INDIAN STERLING LOANS

OPENING QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 11.

Messrs. R. K. Motishaw and Co. have received the following opening quotations of the Indian Sterling Loans on the London Stock Exchange by Cable as under:—

	£
3 p. c.	72-2-6
3-1/2 p. c.	85-2-6
4-1/2 p. c.	108-15-0
4 p. c. New	102-2-6

Tone:—Steady.

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN NORTH DECCAN

Monsoon Becomes Strong In Konkan

Poona, Sept. 11.

Yesterday's depression over East Central Provinces has moved north-westwards and lies this morning near Chanda. The shallow depression off Bombay has moved north-westwards and has weakened. It is now centred about 75 miles to the south-east of Veraval. The monsoon has been strong from Konkan to the North Madras Coast and Orissa and in Pegu and Tenasserim, and active in Malabar and Gujarat.

A few thundershowers are again reported from the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, Kumaon Hills, West Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan, South Hyderabad and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and a half inches Victoria Point and Tavoy two; Hergui and Rangoon one and a half; Amherst three-quarters; Cuttack two; Barisal one and a half; Balasore one; Chittagong, Mymensingh, Ranchi and Cocanada a half; Jagdalpur three-quarters; Kanker, Mussoorie a half; Surat one; Mount Abu a half; Simla a quarter; Nizamabad four; Malegaon, Aurangabad, and Hanamkonda three; Ahmednagar Parbhani and Mahabaleshwar two; Karwar and Gopalpur one and a half; Ratnagiri, Vizagapatam and Mercara one; and Sholapur and Masulipatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—The Monsoon will be strong in Konkan, Deccan, North Madras Coast, Pegu and Tenasserim and active in Malabar and Orissa and strengthen in Central Provinces, West Central India, South Rajputana and Gujarat. Scattered thundershowers may occur in and near the hills of North-west India.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy rain will occur locally in North Deccan, and Central Provinces during the next 36 hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

The following are the city rainfall figures for Monday:—

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a. m of date 11-9-33 Colaba Point 0.04"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.13"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.37".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 50.64"; Fort 78.88"; J. J. Hospital 56.86"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 56.39".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 63.02"; Fort 69.22"; J. J. Hospital 65.69"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 78.32"; Fort 87.05"; J. J. Hospital 80.28".

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 11-9-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.099 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (2.0 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 300 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches

Total rainfall during the month 7.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 53.49 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

BAROMETER READING

The Official Barometer reading for Sept. 11 is as follows:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a. m, Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.85 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO POONA MUSLIMS

Urges Them To Sink Inter-Communal Differences

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in course of his speech at the Luncheon of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona, on Monday, said:—

"I am glad that you recognise that I and my Government have always done our best for, and are indeed keenly conscious of, the difficulties of the minority communities in this Presidency, and that we have always been prepared to look with keen sympathy on their claims and needs. In Poona the position of the Muslim community is perhaps one of special difficulty, but I cannot refrain from pointing out that, to some extent at least, this difficulty would disappear if a really determined effort were made to combine to use all the available ability and resources. How much stronger would be their position if the Mussalmans of Poona were to form one united body, and how much better they would be able to help in every direction and take advantage of such facilities as Government are able to offer them.

ANGLO-URDU SCHOOL.

"I should also like to thank you for the public spirit which you have shown in handing back to Government the Islam Gymkhana and its ground, and I feel sure that no more suitable site could have been found for the Anglo-Urdu High School. The race for education started late on the part of Mahomedans: there is therefore all the more necessity to catch up, and I know I need say nothing here of the paramount necessity of such an institution for the community in Poona.

COMMUNAL DIVISIONS.

"I have great hope and belief in the future, and though my official connection with you will be severed shortly, I shall always retain a particularly soft corner in my heart for Poona, and shall look eagerly for news of the City and its progress. With this news I am sure I shall always hear that the Anjuman continues to play its prominent part. History is moving fast and changes have already happened which were hardly dreamed of even five years ago. May I, as a friend, add that there is nothing that would give me greater pleasure than to hear that the divisions which at present exist among the Mahomedans of Poona had been overcome and that they were working for the good of their community and of India as one united body in making use of the opportunities presentd by the Constitutional Reforms which we now hope to see so soon.

EPIDEMICS IN RURAL BENGAL

Public Health Organisation To Combat Diseases

After four years of steady work Bengal may now boast of an efficient public health organisation to cater to the needs of the rural population and bring succour to those inhabiting these tracts of the province. The scheme was mooted by the late Mr. C. R. Dar and later elaborated by him in a speech in the Bengal Council. The proposal was accepted by Sir James Donald, then Finance Member and was subsequently put into effect.

For several years it was difficult to find suitable workers and a class was opened to train men as sanitary inspectors to serve almost all the thanas in the Presidency. At present 575 sanitary inspectors are working with an equal number of assistants, and, except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, each police station is provided with an inspector and an assistant.

10 LACKS BUDGETTED

The Government of Bengal have budgetted 10 lakhs of rupees to be spent during the current year on this scheme. It is understood that a conference of assistant Directors of Public Health will soon be convened to take stock of the present position as to the

The object of the organisation is mainly the prevention of epidemics, distribution of quinine through district boards, verification of vital statistics and inoculation for cholera, small pox and other foul diseases.—A. P.

GUILTY OF BREACH OF TRUST

Hindu Servant Sentenced To Three Years Jail

On three charges of criminal breach of trust, cheating and forgery in respect of Rs. 6,671, Krishna Mahadev Deorukhar, an ex-employee of the Bombay Port Trust Employee's Co-operative Credit Society was sentenced to an aggregate term of three years rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
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CROWN PRINCESS OF HYDERABAD TELLS HER LIFE-STORY

Daughter Of Ex-Caliph Describes Early Childhood Days In Royal Harem

Shackles Of Convention Never Have Been Put On Me, Says Princess Durru Shehwar

The following is the first of a series of articles which her Highness the Princess Durru Shehvar, daughter of the ex-Caliph and wife of his Highness Prince Azam Jah Bahadur, Heir Apparent of H. E. H. the Nizam, has written for the United Press of America, the staff of which she has joined.

In this article, which we reproduce from "The Philippines Herald," the Princess describes the happy days of her early childhood at Chamlidja on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, her education and up-bringing as a "modern girl," then the sorrowful days of exile in Switzerland after the Turkish revolution and finally her marriage to the Crown Prince of Hyderabad.

"I have never been brought up in abject humility or to follow the uniform line of thought of most girls of the same age..... The shackles of convention never had been put on me," says the Princess.

MY LIFE STORY

HYDERABAD, India, Aug. 18.

Americans and Westerners generally know little about the life and progress of Mohammedan women. Yet millions of my Moslem sisters lead lives fundamentally different from those of their forebears of even a generation ago. Political economic and social changes occur in the East just as in the West.

In the articles I am going to write regularly for the United Press. I will try to inform my readers about the more important events, habits and picturesque occurrences in my Eastern environment, which may interest the West and at once help to spread a more correct knowledge about our Oriental customs and general outlook on life. In some of my articles, I shall attempt to portray the daily life and manner of thinking characteristic of my Eastern sisters, and the progress they are making.

When I joined the staff of the United Press, it was suggested that, as a living illustration of how fundamentally the life and upbringing of a modern Mohammedan girl can differ from that of former generations, I should speak to you in the first person and give you a sketch of my own life, from my birth by the picturesque shores of romantic Constantinople until my marriage and transfer to fascinating India. If, then, I shall trespass upon my readers' patience by speaking about myself, may the above reason be my excuse, along with the consideration that, if I take the liberty of introducing myself perhaps a little too much in detail, this may at least furnish a better background for my future articles, for it may bring their subjects nearer to the Western reader if a little more about the author and her environment is understood.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Until I married last year, at 17 I lived under the loving personal care of my father, His Majesty the Caliph—at times stormy and sad, at times peaceful and happy. My father's wisdom and progressive trend of mind influenced my mental development deeply. Thus, my own life became a typical example of greatest freedom enjoyed by Moharimedan women to-day. Yet, it is a plant grown in the supreme, pure light of religion and fed by its beautiful simplicity. For it is not generally known in the West that progress and a healthy life actually is decreed by my Faith. How can a creed be accused of backwardness and a lack of freedom when our Prophet says: "There are two kinds of science: The science of religion and the science of health. The science of health comes first."

My early childhood was spent at Chamlidja, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus and the North-Western extremity of Asia Minor. There my father had a house in a lovely, lonely, large park amidst the peace and silence of nature. I liked this environment, with the strong affection children sometimes have for things. All objects about me were my friends and I, in turn, felt that I belonged to them. I had inherited the strong physique of the family of the Ottoman rulers: I was a big vigorous child. This life suited me; here was generous wide space for the untiring activity of my young mind and body.

Ever since my early childhood, I had an English governess who lived in the same house and a Turkish teacher who came four times a week. I was not brought up in abject humility, or to follow the uniform line of thought of most girls of the same age; on the contrary, I was allowed to reign supreme in the kingdom of my imagination; I was not trained to become a meek, timid creature, a plaything without individuality, as Westerners often picture us Muslem women to be. Care was taken, in fact, that whatever there may be in me of personality, should be brought out clearly and developed. I was bad at learning, though; I found the pictures I used to draw my own "production", more interesting.

In the evening all the women of the palace would come out and walk in the park. They did not hide from men; merely their hair was covered by a thin veil and they wore a loose mantle of silk, the "mashlak," over their dress. When they went for a drive or shopping, they would wear a costume known as "charshaf," which consisted of a skirt, with a piece of the same cloth covering the head and shoulders and coming down in a "pelerine". It always was cut in accordance with the latest Paris fashion.

A TURKISH AMAZON.

I had a childish, though justified admiration for an extraordinary Turkish woman called Kara Fatma. She actually had enlisted in the Turkish army, had been made a sergeant and was taking part in the Greco-Turkish War of 1921-22. She used to wear her military uniform and outdid many of her male comrades in courage and vitality.

In the days of my ancestors, the first Turkish Sultans, such instances were frequent! The harem, that word so familiar to the Westerner did not exist in the early stages of the Ottoman Empire. Women were free, the teachings of our religion had not been adulterated by the false preachers who, later, undermined its beautiful simplicity by the products of their ignorance. In fact, at the dawn of Mohammedanism women were not veiled at all. Much later, our Prophet Mohammed ordered them to cover themselves, because of the then barbaric and half-savage Arabs. This custom did not prevent Moslem women, however, from taking sometimes a leading part in the life of the community. Thus Aisha, a wife of our Prophet, actually after her husband's death, led an army against the assassins of Osman, one of Mohammed's followers.

The period of my early childhood was followed by many political disturbances in my country, but I was too young to understand or to remember them all. One day my father then Crown Prince of the Turkish Empire, was proclaimed Caiph of all Moslems and we moved in the

PRINCESS DURRU SHEHWAR.

palace of our forefathers, the Emperors of Turkey. There our life did not change much. It continued to be natural and human. The memories of our past and of the glory of my ancestors surrounded me and stimulated my thoughts. I often pondered on the grandeur of the Ottoman Empire at the height of its power, when it held sway over vast parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. My father took me everywhere. He was my constant adviser and teacher, from whose wisdom I profited immensely.

DAYS OF SORROW AND EXILE

Then came the day when a dark cloud poured bitter tears upon my buddling life. Suddenly we were torn away from the soil and home that bred me, from the people to which I belonged. Through the halls that had beheld our power, through the gates of splendor and the triumphal arches of a glorious past we passed into an unknown new life. Yet, for the Faithful, there always is consolation.

As we were not allowed to make a Mohammedan country our new home, we went to Switzerland and then to southern France. My environment now had changed completely! Yet the routine of my life remained almost the same. Father instructed me in my religion; I practically never left his side and accompanied him in his walks and as well as in his thoughts. Father did not hamper my personal ambitions. From my youngest days I had wished to become a writer. When I was so small that I could not read or write, I would induce little friends by boxes of candy to take down tales I would think up. At 11, encouraged by my father, I began, overjoyed and proud, to write short stories and essays and was delighted to win a good many prizes in children's magazines from my writings and drawings. My curriculum like a Western girl's comprised the study of music and langugaes; English, French, Persian, Arabic, and of course, my mother tongue: Turkish. Also, contrary to a common Western belief about the upbringing of Mohammedan women, physical culture formed a great part of my life. I drove, rode, swam and played athletic games, though always in private. This was the only difference between the Western girls of my new environment, and myself.

IN HYDERABAD

And now I am here in Hyderabad, my Indian country of adoption, I need not tell you that I am happy. My husband and I have a home near a beautiful lake. No "picturesque" harem exists in our interior. We share each other's lives, for I am my husband's only wife. I lead the life a young Oriental woman seeks in her days and in her dreams: sunshine, birds, flowers, the jungle and a land of beauty and romance. I dress in the native Indian clothes of flowing silk wrapped round me. Twice aday flowers are brought to me —sweet-smelling flowers with which I adorn my hair.

Now I have made my courtesy to you and introduced myself. I have told my life. But what I should like to emphasize is that wholesome and human note that was made to ring through those 18 years. I have been near the turmoil of modern Western life, without actually entering it; yet, my youth was made to flow in line with modern life and progress. The shackles of convention never had been put upon me, but my Faith has always been my law and guide. Perhaps this life-story of a modern Mohammedan woman will help to convey to my Western readers an illustration of the general change in the life and the progress of Moslem womanhood.

CITY'S UTILITY CONCERNS

Plea For Possession By Municipality

Dr. D. D. Sathaye has sent the following letter to "The Worshipful Mayor, Bombay Corporation, Bombay:—

"Your Worship,—I wish to place the following suggestions for the consideration of the Corporation.

"I have suggested before that all the Utility Concerns in the city, such as tram-lines, bus services, gas, electric supply, milk supply, and the telephone service should be owned by the Corporation in the interests of the rate-payers.

"In the West the City Corporations own these utility concerns in the interest of rate-payers, so that the taxation is very low there, on the residents. Why should not our Corporation follow their example. Bombay is the first city in India, and it should lead the way.

"The residents in Matunga and Dadar are feeling the necessity of the extension of bus or tram services to Matunga and beyond. I would, therefore, suggest to the Bombay Corporation to make a beginning, and it should have its own bus service from Parel or Dadar to Matunga (G. I. P.), and thence to Matunga (B B & C. I.) Dadar, to Lower Parel, and back to Parel for the present.

"It will certainly be a paying concern, and the capital invested in the buses will be well repaid to the rate-payers. I also suggest that the bus service is preferable to the train service.

"I hope the Corporation will consider this question seriously."

FRACTURED SPINAL COLUMN

New South Wales Man Unaware Of It For 25 Years

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail.)

An X-ray examination of a patient admitted to the Bellingon River District Hospital, N. S. W., disclosed that he had apparently been going about and working for twenty-five years with a seriously fracture spinal column. The man who came from the Dorrigo district for treatment for kidney treatment, had no knowledge of his serious injury.

When told of the fracture, he was unable to recollect any injury to his back, but later remembered that twenty-five years ago he was thrown heavily from a horse, necessitating a six weeks stay in bed. At that time the possibility of so serious an injury was not even suspected. The patient is now completely recovered, illustrating the hardihood of this well-known settler from the plateau.

Local doctors have recently come across two other unusual cases in the course of X-ray examinations. In one instance a patient was brought in for treatment for abdominal trouble, and the X-ray showed a large piece of steel, about 2¼ in. by 1 in. resting on the outside of the pelvis-bone.

The patient was questioned, and denied the possibility of its presence. Next day he remembered that some thirty years ago, while working in a timber mill, the cutter on the tongue and grooving machine had come apart.

It flew into fragments, and he remembered removing one of these from his body. The piece was causing no trouble to the patient, and is still being carried round by him.

BULLET IN BODY.

The peculiar case was that of a patient from Urunga, who suspected the presence of a bullet in his body, following a shooting accident many years earlier.

He was surprised to learn that not only was the bullet in the pelvis, but that a portion of the point of a dagger was firmly wedged in the pelvis bone. The patient is still carrying his trophies hidden in his body, and has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the dagger was of no further use to his assailant.

NEW ENGLISH DAILY

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

It is learnt that Mr. M. Mughni, Editor, The Simla Punch has filed a declaration and been granted permission by the Local Government to start an English daily namely the "Morning Post". The arrangements in this connection have been made and it is stated that the paper will be brought out within a week under the Editorship of Messrs. M. Mughni and Tufel Ahmad.—A. P.

The building of the Gaikwad Library of the Benares Hindu University is now nearing com—A. P.

Princes' "Unbridled Autocracy" Must Go

Subjects Conference Appeal To Legislators To Reject States Protection Bill And Rescue 80 Millions Of Suffering Humanity

The General Secretary of the Indian States Peoples Conference addressed the following communications on 30th August, 3rd September and 9th September respectively to the prominent members of the Legislative Assembly in connection with the proposed Indian States Protection Bill recently introduced by the Government in the Assembly.

USEFUL LITERATURE

In the letter dated 30th August the Secretary states:—

I have despatched to you under separate cover (1) a copy of the Resolutions passed by the Fourth Sessions of the Indian States People's Conference held in Bombay in July last under the Presidentship of Sjt. N. C. Kelkar (2) a copy of our brochure on the administration of Bikaner State (3) a copy of the Presidential address of Sjt N C Kelkar and (4) a copy of our appeal to the Nations of the World.

I hope this literature on the problems of the Indian States will be useful to you for your reference particularly at this juncture when the Government of India have introduced the Indian States Protection Act Bill in the current sessions of the Legislative Assembly.

PERSONAL RULE PREVAILS

The Literature that I have sent to you will convince you that elementary rights of citizenship, viz., freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of Association and safety of person and property are denied to the people of the Indian States. In almost all the States a system of personal rule prevails.

There is no independent judiciary in most of the States. There is no civil list fixed for the rulers who generally consider the States as their personal estates and squander a great part of the income of the States after their personal comforts and luxuries. The agricultrists are squeezed beyond their capacity to pay.

UNBRIDLED AUTOCRACY.

Where such system of unbridled autocracy exists it is but natural that the States people criticise the administration of their autocratic rulers and give vent to their feelings of discontent through the Press and platform in British India.

The Princes Protection Act which was negatived by the Legislative Assembly but certified by the Governor General is in operation. It has already placed certain obstructions in the way of the Workers of the States People in offering fair and frank criticism of the Princes and their autocratic administrations. That Act places the Princes in the privileged position of always being beyond the reach of the British Indian Laws.

The New Bill (The Indian States Protection Act) recently introduced by the Government of India will if passed by the Assembly place further obstacles in the way of constitutional agitation of the States Peoples.

PLIGHT OF 80,000,000

I request you therefore to consider the present helpless position of eighty millions of suffering humanity residing in the States and do your best to subvert the evil that is proposed to be done to them in the form of the Indian States Protection Act.

NO FURTHER OBSTACLES

In the letter dated 3rd September, he says:—

I have the honour to send to you a copy of the resolutions passed by the public meeting of States People held at Marwadi Vidalaya Hall Bombay on Wednesday 30th August at 6-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta.

I hope you will do your best to place the views of the States Peoples before the Assembly and prevail upon the members and Government to refrain from placing further obstacles in the way of constitutional agitation of States People who are already suppressed and oppressed in their own States.

PROPAGANDA PENALISED

The following is the substance of the telegram dated 9th September:

"Inspite of the Home Members well-meaning assurances, non-interference in the Constitutional activities of the States People, the proposed Bill will practically penalize propaganda exposing gross misrule and flagrant injustice of Princes administrations."

"States Peoples' agitation in British India sympathetically supported by British India brethren has successfully resulted in freedom from gallows and also from long termed imprisonment of innocent victims sentenced in Indian States. Tax on oppressed States Peoples cry for justice will be a paying premium on Princes autocracy and misrule and will create an unfavourable atmosphere, particularly when the States people are already dissatisfied with Paramount Power's failure to respond to their legitimate demands at least for introducing elementary reforms recommended to Princes by Lord Irwin. Kindly secure sympathy of the Legislature and the Government for 80 million States people deprived of fundamental rights of citizenship in States."

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Head Office : BENARES CITY

COMMENCES BUSINESS ON 21st SEPT., 1933

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SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN SELLING

Government To Control Production Next Season

BOMBAY SELLING ABSORBED BY TRADE

Speculation Remains Dormant

Bombay, Sept. 11.

On Saturdy the New York Cotton Futures Market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling. The Bureau Report failed to inspire confidence and in the absence of enough demand Southern selling is slowly but steadily depressing prices.

The U.S.A. Government is now thinking seriously to curtail production of cotton next Season by reducing the area under cotton cultivation to 25 million acres. This move will have temporary steadiness as the same will discourage short sales. The market is under the influence of large crop movement and increasing hedge selling. Demand for cotton goods is disappointing and trade is buying scale down, but this demand is not sufficient to sustain prices.

Under the circumstances, to inspire confidence and influence speculative buying. Government action is needed. At the moment there are no signs of any inflationary move. It remains to be seen how long the Washington administration is watching the progress of the National Recovery measures.

REASONABLE LEVEL.

The most important bullish factor is the level of prices. In view of depreciation of Dollar present prices are low enough and while it is generally expected that later on prices will work upward, we see no reason to remain short at the present level. Present season is no exception to past one. Cotton is grown years after years over the U.S.A. Cotton Belt. It is generally hedged at this time of the year. So the present hedge selling is not an unknown factor to cotton dealers.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York Market opened at a rise of 2 points which was the highest level of the day. There was absence of any demand and prices worked downward throughout the small session and a decline of 16 points was recorded from the highest level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 13 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 8.85c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was easy and closed at a decline of 17 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices closed 17 pts. lower at 8.51c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 8 pts. against an expected decline of 15 points on parity with overnight advices. There was Egyptian realising and uncovering of stop loss orders. Scattered hedge selling and Bombay selling was in evidence at the opening. Prices later rallied on local support, trade and Bombay buying. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 6 pts. at 5.32d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures declined 9 points and Egyptian Cotton Futures closed at a loss of 13 to 14 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market ruled easy in sympathy with easier American advices and closed at a decline of 20 to 23 pts.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Early in the week prices on the New York cotton exchange declined due to hedge selling accumulated over the holidays, but moderate rallies followed on trade buying and covering. However the undertone was nervous and fluctuations were irregular, with traders awaiting Government Bureau Report.

Reports of crop deterioration were more numerous with rains and cloudy weather in many places, favouring weevil activity. However, it is believed that weevil damage so far does not exceed that of the last year.

Despite continued reports of good retail turnover, cotton goods market continues quiet at first hands with domestic mills mostly buying for filling-in purposes.

Reports from the Southwest indicate renewed Japanese buying this week. Hedge selling was naturally increasing but in the latter part of the week in comparatively small lots.

The meeting of cotton interests and Government officials of Dallas, Memphis and Atlanta states this week developed a sentiment favouring continued Government control of production in the next season.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUREAU.

Acreage removed out of production through the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is reported approximately 10,396,000 which is 92,000 more than anticipated on August 1st. It is estimated that 1.2 per cent. of the remaining acreage has been abandoned which is less than the average abandonment anticipated on August 1st. The net acreage left for harvest, because of the small abandonment, is greater than that estimated on August 1st by 332,000.

Crop prospects in the Eastern part of the belt have declined during August due partly to weevil activity and partly to unfavourable weather, this being especially true in South Carolina where the prospective crop declined by 100,000 bales in August. All states to the East of Mississippi River show less cotton in prospect than on August 1st, except Mississippi and Tennessee. However these losses of the Eastern States were more than offset by increase in the Western part of the belt. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas the crop shows increased prospects due to more favourable weather conditions than usual.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 8.83 plus 02 (10 a.m., lowest 8.67—14 (11-50 a.m.).).

N. Y. October opening 8.83 plus 02, closing 8.68—13 down.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable informatioon from our their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market lower on Government estimate and rather poor demand from American mills. We believe cotton will later work higher because of Governments declaration to restore commodityy prices.

New York.—With speculation dormant trade buying insufficient to sustain prices in face crop movement. Barring unexpected developments Washington, expect sagging markets. Exchange closed noon thirteenth.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Hedge selling, liquidation continuing; poor support notwithstanding reports 1934 decrease in acreage campaign to be announced within a week.

New York.—Do not think market has discounted yet adverse conditions; movement increasing; do not believe lowest prices have been reached.

Messrs. Patel Bros, have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

10-47 a.m.—Liverpool market opened better than expected on good Bombay advices; but eased on considerable long liquidation.

6-00 p.m.:—New York market—Long liquidation, hedge and Bombay selling taken by trade.

Liverpool representative of the York Cotton Exchanged cabled:—"Revise last season's consumption American to 14,405, carryover to 11,736, indicated supply this season 24,066 against 26,171 of consumption equal last season, carryover next year 9,600."

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 24/10 Highest Rs. 24/13 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 24/11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/8 Highest Rs. 26/12/6 Lowest Rs. 26/7/6 Closing Rs. 26/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 26/14 Highest Rs. 27/5 Lowest Rs. 26/13/6 Closing Rs. 27/2.

Linseed Delivery December Opening Rs. 6/11 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 6/10/3.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DOLLAR.

Amer Power & Light Com.	12¼
Amer Power & Light Pfd.	6
Amer Power & Light 5 pc P	A 20
Amer Forn Power Co.	13
Amer Forn Power Gold D	42
Amer Forn Power 7 pc P.	26
Electric Bond Common	23¼
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Electric Bond 5 pc Pfd.	
Consolidated Gas	48¼
Columbia Gas	17
United Light & Power A.	4
United Corpn.	8
American Super Power	4
American Tel. & Tel.	127
Western Union Telg.	64½
Radio Corp	9 1/8
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	46 3/4
Union Pacific R. R.	119
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Baldmore & Ohio R. R.	32
Erie R. R.	21
International Carriers	8 1/8
Mac Intyre	37½
Alaska Juneau	29
Noranda Mines	34½
United States Steel	51 3/4
Bethelehem Steel	38½
American Smelting	37
Int. Nickel Common	19 3/4
International Harvestor	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 1/2
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	33 1/2
Hupp Automobile	5 1/2
General Motors	32 1/4
Packard Motor	5 1/8
Chrysler	44
General Electric	23 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	36
United Aircraft	36
National Dairy	18 1/8
Standard Oil of N. J.	40
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Philips Petroleum	16
National City Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	446
American Ice Co.	10
American Radiator	16 1/4
Kelvinators	12
Liberty Loan	103
Chase Bank	25
Sconny	13 1/4
Market dull.	

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

Bombay, Sept. 9

New York—Liverpool:—October 146 Jan. 126 March 118.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 194—Liverpool May 5.19 Rs. 32 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 194—New York May 9.28 Rs. 34 at 4.52 1/2 Cross Rate.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Broach A/May Op. 193 1/4; Highest 195; Lowest 193; 4-30 p.m. 194.

Oomra D/J. Op. 164; Highest 165; Lowest 164; 4-30 p.m. 165.

Bengal D/J. Op. 141 1/2; Highest 142 1/2; Lowest 141 1/2; 4-30 p.m. 142 1/2.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 11th day of September 1933.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

April-May 1934.

(B. T.)

	Rs.
10-30	194/8.
12-30	195/12
12-30	195/- Settlement.
4-30	194/8
5-30	195/8

April-May.
Highest 196/8.
Lowest 194/8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Sept. 11.

M. G.:—

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
Broach No. 2	178	176	174	172
Punjab-Ame	187	185	183	181
Surat	228	226	224	222
Rajpipla	228	226	224	222
Navsari	238	236	234	232

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java Ready	14	10	6
S. S. Nizam	4	15	6
August Shipment	4	13	6
Sept. Shipment	4	13	9
O./D. Shipment	4	14	6
African Ready	14	11	0
Bihina Ready	16	4	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local forward cotton market opened firm at Rs. 196|8 for Broach A.|M. delivery against an expection of Rs. 193.

The opening improvement was mainly due to reports of possible change in the Exchange ratio to 17d. It is too early to expect any change at the moment as such a change will have considerable effect on export and import trade. As soon as the demand was satisfied the market ruled quiet on scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 195|4.

At this level there was renewed support and prices again improved to Rs. 196 but in the absence of sustained demand, the market again ruled quiet.

American cotton prices are declining for the last three days but the local market is keeping firm. The parity has again improved and in the absence of sustained improvement in American markets, it will be impossible to keep prices up in the local market.

Recent heavy covering by professional operators has weakened the technical situation and we think its safe to await further developments.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 13 points but opened very steady at a loss of 4 points on Bombay buying. Later on Liverpool was 7 points lower.

In the local market Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 196/- but declined to Rs. 195/- increased selling Later on prices again hardened and the market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A/M	195	8	0
Oomra D/J	166	12	0
Bengal	144	8	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Bengal Superfine	147
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F. G.	143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	143
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	168
Ellichpur Fine	168
Amraoti-Berar Fine	167
Khamgaon Fine	166
Mulkapur Fine	161
Khandesh Fine	161
Muthia F. G.	151
Jalna/Sallu F. G.	161
Burwah-Sanavad F. G.	166
Broach F. G.	179
Punjab/American	198
Punjab/American mix	188
Cambodia	251/54
Miraj/Sangli	176
Compta Good	176
Bagalkot	166
Busoga	316
Kampala	321

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	9.9.44.	This year.
Khandesh		386
Central India	26	103
Barsi and Nagar	40	236
Hyderabad-Gaorani		449
Berar	71	1271
Central Provinces	385	1427
Total Oomras	522	3872
Dholera		218
N.-W. Provinces		199
Rajputana		25
Sind-Punjab		78
Broach		633
Coompta & Dharwar		557
Westerns-Northerns	7	1011
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1689
Persian	6	86
American		150
Egyptian and African	102	4480
Total	637	12998

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	9.9.33.	This year.
Europe	2041	12305
Japan & China	200	
Coast Ports		6
Up-country by Rail		4221
Afloat in harbourior		
Europe China and Japan		1855
Total	2241	18431

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Sept. 9.

Spot Silver	36 5/8—1/4c.
Sept.	36.98—17
Dec.	37.40—20
Jan.	37.60—20

Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 11.

T T on London:	
Previous Close	1-3 3|16
To-day's Opening	1-3 1|4
To-day's Close	1-3 3|16
Tone:—Quiet.	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 11.

B. C. RATE:—

T T and D D 1|5 31|32.

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T. T and D. D 1|5 31|32.

Banns selling T T 1|5 31|32 to Dec.

Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16

Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 1/8 Sept/Oct

NEW YORK B O RATE:—

T T 297-1|2 nominal.

Banks selling T T 295-1|2 nominal.

Banks buying T T 292-1|2 nominal.

PARIS:—

Banks selling D D 610.

Banks buying D D 620.

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks selling D D 59-1|8.

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4.

Banks buying 60 Days 76.

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling DD 95 1/4.

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling DD 85 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—

Banks selling D D 59-1|8.

BERLIN:—

Banks selling D D 100.

CROSS RATES:—

New York-London 4.52 9th inst.

Shanghai-London 1|3 1|4 11th inst.

Japan-London 1|2 1|16 11th inst.

London-Paris 82.05 9th inst.

London-Belgium 23.00 9th inst.

London-Switzerland 16.61 9th inst.

London-Italy 60.75 9th inst.

London-Berlin 13.45 9th inst.

London-Holland 7.95 9th inst.

London-Stockholm 19.36 9th inst.

London-New York 4.52-1|4 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-10-11 8th inst.

£6-9-2 1|2 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1|8 8th inst., 18 1|16 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 1|4 8th inst., 18 1|8 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 37 1|8 8th inst., 37 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 7|16 per cent. 8th inst., 7|16 per cent. 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 11|16 per cent. 8th inst., 11|16 per cent. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos 1 per cent.

6 Mos 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The local bullion market was active to-day with a fairly large turnover of business. The Silver market opened strong at Rs. 56|6 on Pittman's recommendations to President Roosevelt to advance silver prices. There was nervous short covering the opening but later on Shanghai closing advices being quiet prices declined on long liquidation.

The Gold market also opened firm at Rs. 31|13 for Aso delivery but later on prices declined on increased selling pressure.

London Paris Cross Rate opened at 82.37 and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 31/10 Later on France improved to 81-84 and prices sharply advanced to Rs. 32/0/6. Later on prices were quiet.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	55	12	0
Bhadarva	55	12	0
Aso.	56	1	0
Ready Gold	31	14	6
Bhadarva	31	14	6
Aso	31	14	9

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st September to 7th September to 7th Sep ber 11422

Same time last season 43254

Exports from 1st September to 7th September:—

	1933/34	1932/33
United Kingdom	330	200
Continent	11975	3474
China	—	—
Japan	—	31310
Coast Ports	50	125
U.S.A.	—	—
Total	12355	35109

Total exports by rail from 1st September to 7th September 1933 4221

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 7th September 1933 12030

Same time last year 13559

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th September 1933 700010

Same time last year 236867

ENGLAND'S £60,000 ULTRA-MODERN SCHOOL

One Of Features Of New Institution Will Be "Non-Stop" Schedule To Accommodate Evening Classes

LONDON, Aug 29

(By air mail)

England's most modern school has just been opened at Erith, Kent. It has a cinema and a theatre, a public hall seating 1000 people, and a miniature "flat" in which to teach girls domestic science.

It cost £60,000 to build and has accommodation for 520 boys and 520 girls.

NON-STOP SCHOOL

It will be a "non-stop" school because after the ordinary day pupils have gone home, there will be evening technical and other classes.

The theatre, which is equipped with all the latest limelights, drop curtains and spotlights, will be available to the whole district for amateur theatricals.

In fact, the school is intended to serve as Erith's social centre. Public dances will be held in the main hall.

Other features of the school include:—

Radiators in the walls and ceilings; geography rooms with flat roofs for observation purposes; and medical inspection rooms; 14 acres of playing fields and gardens.

TECHNICAL SUBJECTS.

Amongt the technical subjects that will be taught are forge work, pottery, landscape gardening, weaving, printing, rug-making, leatherwork and upholstery.

In a miniature flat, complete with bed-sitting room, kitchenette and bathroom, girls will learn how to be practical modern housewives They will be taught to cook by gas, electricity and coal.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR

No Forward Business

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Forward business remained closed to-day on the local Stock Exchange on account of clearing. In the cash section there was a small turnover. Tata Steel Second Pref. shares changed hands at Rs. 107 while Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 25. There was good demand for Imperial Bank contributory shares at Rs. 290 but offerings were scarce.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Following easier advices from Chicago and Liverpool, the local wheat market ruled quiet to-day. On Saturday Chicago prices declined by 2-1/2 cents with September 0.80-1/2, December 0.85 and May 0.89-1/4. The Liverpool wheat market also closed quiet October 60-7/8d, December 63d. March 65d. and May 67-1/2d. Up-country market advices were also easy to-day with a marked absence of demand. Sept. wheat opened at Rs. 4-4-9 and declined to Rs. 4-4-6. While May 1934 delivery also declined to Rs. 4-6 after opening at Rs. 4-6-3.

LINSEED RING

Following a drop of 47 points in Argentine Linseed on Saturday with June 11.75, the local forward Linseed market ruled quiet on long liquidation. September delivery opened at Rs. 6-7-6 and declined to Rs. 6-7-0 while May 1934 delivery declined to Rs. 6-13.

GROUNDNUTS

Both groundnut and castorseed markets were steady on a fairly good enquiry. There is a good demand for ready and local stocks of groundnuts are very small as compared with last year.

OPTION PREMIUMS

Double options premiums for Linseed May is Rs. 15. Wheat May As. 8/6 Wheat January Rs. 6 Castorseed May Rs. 3/4 and groundnuts Rs. 3.

Linseed Sept.	6	7	6
Linseed May	6	13	9
Wheat Sept.	4	6	6
Wheat Jan.	4	10	0
Wheat May	4	6	3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

	bales.
Central India	26
Barsi- Nugger	40
Berar	71
Central Provinces	385
Western-Northerns	7
Persians	6
Egyptians	99
East Africans	3
Total Cotton	837
	cwts.
Wheat	12,060
Linseed	15,966
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	91
Gingellyseed	129
Poppyseed	269
Groundnuts	5,170
Castorseed	178
Rice	17,765
Myrabollams	1,162
Cottonseed	4,065
Gram	1,010
Joowar	800
Bajree	532
	tons.
Coal	383

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept. 11.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 9-9-33	781000	667000
Receipts Yesterday 9-9-33	28000	21000
Exports to date 9-9-33	721000	690000
Stock at Ports 8-9-33	3028000	3346000
Stock Interior Towns 8-9-33	1119000	1271000
Stock Liverpool 8-9-33	852000	791000
Visible Supply 8-9-33	6243000	6570000
Quantity in Sight 8-9-33	1029000	833000
Quantity out of Sight 8-9-33	1330000	1066000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

3½ p.c. GPN Sett	84-14
3½ p.c. GPN Cash	84-14-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	98-7
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	98-7-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113-7
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113-8

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1933 Mysore	112-0
5½ p.c. 1935 BDL	103-4
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94-15-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	101-12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102-4
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	102/5
4-1/2 1955/60	105/10
5 p.c 1939/44 Cash	107-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107-6
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	108-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	107-6-0

CORPORATION LOANS

(Taxable.)

4 p.c. B P T 1974	93-8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	94-8
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	106
6 per cent M Deb 1954	117
6per cent K P T 1956	116
6-1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	106/8

Note3½ p.c. Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 85/0/6 and after improving to Rs. 86/1 declined to Rs. 84/14 on long liquidation.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, Sept. 10.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate permani of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 20; 21.

Wheat Malwi Rs. 19; 20.

Wheat Pissi Rs. 18; 19.

Gram Rs. 14; 15.

Tilseed Rs. 25; 30.

Cotton seed Rs. 9; 10.

Jawar Rs. 10; 12.

Bajara Rs. 17; 18.

Maka Rs. 5; 7.

Lintal Rs. 15; 17.

Linseed bold Broun Rs. 20; 21.

Moog (Green) Rs. 18; 20.

Moog (Black) Rs. 12; 14.

Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 53; 57.

Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 50; 55.

Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.

Wheat Rawa per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 10; 12.

Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8/4.

Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12.

Shares:—

P N Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 43.

Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 317.

Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs. 218.

Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) Rs. 167.

Kalaynmal Mills Ltd (pref) Rs. 120.

Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd Rs. 97.

Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd Rs. 13.

Rajkumar Mills Ltd Rs. 27.

Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd Rs. 12.

Binod Mills Ltd. 122/4.

Navayouga Mills Ltd Rs. 4.

Hukumchand Juit Ltd Rs. 17.

Bank of Indore Ltd Rs. 19/12.

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tola Rs. 34/6.

Silver Rs. 53; 57.

Grain Market declining.

Cotton Market declining.

Bullion Market strong.

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1932 to 29th August 1933 962351

Same period last year 748009

Total cotton shipped from 1st September [illegible] to 29th August [illegible] 995439

Same time last year 718421

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1933

GANDHIJI AND IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Talks With Jawaharlal Resumed On Monday

Suggestions From Influential Quarter Advises Mahatma Not To Court Imprisonment

POONA, Sept. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be resuming his conversations with Mahatma Gandhi at noon to-day when Gandhiji breaks his silence.

It is learnt that the three hours' talk he had with Mahatma yesterday enabled them to clear much ground. The immediate future will be discussed to-day, and it is likely that the conversations will continue to-morrow.

Meanwhile there is a state of suspense in political circles here. Leaders confess to their being faced with an unparalleled situation.

How Gandhiji is going to implement his declared intention of exploring peace still remains unsolved, and reports show that the situation in respect of this remains practically what it was when Gandhiji made this declaration to the press.

Numerous suggestions have been made to Mahatmaji. One of them coming from an influential quarter is understood to be that he should not court imprisonment by any aggressive action of his, and should devote himself for sometime to the restoration of peace in the country and for Harijan uplift work.—A.P.

EUROPEAN FLOGGED IN BECHUANALAND BY NATIVES

Vice Admiral Evans Proceeds To Kgotla Escorted By 200 Marines And Three Howitzers

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.

Vice-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans ("Evans of the Broke") Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, who is acting High Commissioner, is proceeding to Bechuanaland from Simon's Town escorted by 200 marines and three howitzers to investigate the report of the Magistrate Serowe that a European resident has been flogged by the sentence of Kgotla native court, and arbitrate in the dispute between the natives and Europeans.

The Bechuanaland natives are peacefully disposed, and, therefore, it is presumed that the despatch of the marines is precautionary, though it is significant that the Flagship Carlisle hastened from Durban to Simon's Town a day early enabling Evans' escort to leave with the minimum delay.—Reuter.

NASIK BOHRA PRIEST DEAD

Succumbs To Heart Failure While Delivering Sermon

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 11.

Saikh Tura Balli Mulla Mahomedalli, the Nasik Bohra Priest died of heart failure on Sept. 8 after noon prayers. The Mullaji while delivering a religious sermon fainted suddenly and expired, before help could be sought.

The Nasik Bohras observed a hartal for three days and the burial which was attended by about 200 Bohras from Nasik and Deolali took place on Saturday morning.

The Mullaji who was 67 years old was a popular figure. He was in Daresalam for 32 years and had come to Nasik only six months back.

He leaves behind a widow and seven children, one son and six daughters.

SIND STUDENTS CONFERENCE

Sir Shunmugam Chetty Invited To Preside

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

It is understood that Sir Shunmugam Chetty has been invited to preside over the eleventh Sind Students Conference at Shikarpur. Sir Shunmugam Chetty would consent if the date of the Conference is fixed, so as not to interfere with his Legislative Assembly work.—A. P.

BINOD MILLS STRIKE ENDS

Compromise Reached Between Workers And Management

INDORE, Sept. 11.

The strike, which was started by the workers of the spinning department of the Binod Mills, and as a result of which the management had closed other departments, was ended by a compromise between the workers and the management, and work has been resumed.—A. P.

ADVANCE OF SWADESHI

Men Cannot Uphold Cause Without Aid Of Women, Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

"If women do not uphold the cause of Swadeshi, what can men alone do?" this was the message sent by Mahatma Gandhi to the Swadeshi Exhibition and Bazar organised here by the Gujerat-Broach All-India Women's Conference. Gandhiji added, "Your Exhibition has been organised by women and it must, therefore, be well-ordered and well-decorated."—A. P.

The judgment in the Indore Conspiracy case has been fixed for Wednesday, September 13.—A. P.

Press representatives seeking information from Kaka Kalelkar regarding Mahatmaji's plan.

POLICE GREETED WITH BRICK-BATS

Eight Muslims Arrested On Charge Of Rioting

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

Eight Muslims were arrested in Beliaghatta, a suburb of Calcutta yesterday on a charge of rioting.

It appears that on a plot of "Bustee" land owned by a Bengali, a structure was being erected suddenly by local Mohammadens for use as a mosque. The landlord with the durwan protested, whereupon he was assaulted and he ran for safety to a neighbouring house.

The police immediately arrived but met with a fusillade of brickbats, one officer and several constables being injured. Calm was, however, ultimately restored.—A.P.

500 CARTERS GO ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

About 500 carters in Cossipore, a suburb of Calcutta, have struck work as a protest against the reduction of rate of cartage by various jutepress agents.—A.P.

MIDNAPORE MURDER TRIAL

Magistrate Rejects Bail Application Of Four Suspects

MIDNAPORE, Sept. 7.

In connexion with the murder of the District Magistrate, Mr. Burge, 33 men are now being detained in the Central Jail.

Five Bengalis were placed today before the Sub-Divisional Officer who has the powers of a Special Magistrate under the Public Safety Act. The bail applications on behalf of the four of them were considered and rejected, and they were remanded to custody until September 16.

The Magistrate observed that they might renew their application for bail on that day if they so desired.—A. P.

12 PICKETS APRESTED AT SIRSI

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 9.

Six congressmen in Sirsi notified to the Mamlatdar that they would carry on propaganda in villages from the 2nd inst, and would picket foreign cloth shops in the town of Sirsi on the 5th inst. A board with the programme of that day was hung up on the previous day, near the house of the Police Prosecutor, which was later on removed by the police.

The Congressmen arrived at the notified time i.e, about 5 P.M. in two or three batches, carrying national flags and shouting congress slogans in the town where the weekly market had assembled. This procession of Congressmen attracted an unusually large crowd to the markets. The police dispersed the crowd. As the crowd began to disperse, 12 persons were arrested and taken to the lock-up.

Mr. Sayyad Khalli Muzafar, a world tourist from Baghdad, waiting at the gates of Parnakuti for Mahatmaji's "Darshan."

FOUR CARGO BOATS CATCH FIRE

Damage To Grain & Flour Estimated At Rs. 20,000

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

Four cargo boats in the Keamari Harbour containing bags of grain and flood for Cuddalore and Negapatam caught fire last evening. The contents of the boats were badly damaged before the fire could be brought under control.

The cause of the fire is not known, but is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000.—A. P.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue excluding Salt revenue as per statement issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India for the month of July amounted to Rs. 3,79,08,000 against Rs. 4,39,36,000 and Rs. 3,57,01,000 for the same month during 1932 and 1931.

Total revenue for the first four months of the present official year now amounts to Rs. 15,79,38,000 against Rs. 17,30,75,000 for the same period 1932 and Rs. 14,39,56,000 for the first four months of 1931.

REARRESTED AFTER RELEASE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 11.

Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Secretary of the All-India States Subjects Conference, who was released from the Sabarmati Jail with a restraint notice, was arrested yesterday for breach of the same notice.—A. P.

LEAVE CUBA ALONE

Argentine Government Advises Roosevelt To Stay His Hand

NOTE SENT TO U. S. A.

Youthful Nations Can Work Out Their Own Destiny

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

President Roosevelt is not relaxing his watch on Cuba. He conferred with the officers commanding the Marine Regiment of Quantico, Virginia, which has been mobilised for possible duty in Cuba.

The Argentine Government in a note to the United States Ambassador at Buenos Aires welcomes Roosevelt's ardent desire not to intervene in Cuba, and points out that youthful nations can work out their own destiny if left to their own devices.

The note is interpreted by some observers here as strong advice not to intervene in any circumstances, and looking askance at the United States naval array on Cuban waters.—Reuter.

EXPERT TRAIN JUMPER

European Stowaway Eludes Police Scond Time

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Earnest Daley, described as an "expert train jumper", who with another stowaway escaped from the lock-up on board the s.s. "Hobson's Bay" last Tuesday and was arrested on Thursday last in Talaimannar, apparently trying to make his way into India, made another bid for freedom yesterday morning, while under the escort of the railway police who were bringing him back to Colombo. He jumped out of the window while the train was in motion and is at present still at large. Daley is stated to be one of the most resourceful stowaways the police have yet had to deal with.

LAHORE TRADER SUES SECRETARY OF STATE

Alleges Unlawful Detention By Local Magistrate

Mr. Anand Prakas, son of Pandit Chiranjiv Lal, trader, 12, Nicholson Road, Lahore, has served a notice under section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the Secretary of State for India claiming Rs. 2,000 as damages for the loss of reputation, bodily and mental pain and loss of business which have accured to him on account of the action of Mr. Ram Nath Luthra, Special Magistrate, Lahore, in cancelling his bail bond and so wrongfully confining him, says the Lahore Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times"

The particulars of claim as required by section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure are that on 11-8-32 Mr. Luthra, Special Magistrate, Lahore, intentionally and wilfully and without any reason or jurisdiction cancelled the bail bond of Anand Prakas accepted by Pandit Karta Kisan, Magistrate 1st Class on 6-8-32. That after cancelling the bail bond Mr. Luthra without jurisdiction remanded him to custody for an indefinite period. The result was that he Anand Prakas was wrongfully confined due to the above illegal and unlawful actions.

That after this Anand Prakas was again bailed out by the Sessions Judge Lahore, but Mr. Luthra again refused to release him, and Mr. Luthra made a report to the District Magistrate that Anand Prakas had been provisionally bailed out which was not a fact.

All these actions of Mr. Luthra the notice alleges were 'mala fide' and bore an element of malice.

KHAN OF KALAT DEAD

QUETTA, Sept. 11.

Information has been received here that His Highness Sir Mir Mohammed Azam Jan, Khan of Kalat, breathed his last yesterday evening at Kalat.—A. P.

NAZIS' TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT WITH AUSTRIA

Habicht Emphasises That Union With Germany Is Aim Of Hitler

MUNICH, Sept. 10.

The Nazi terms for a "peaceful settlement" with the Austrian Government have been outlined by Herr Habicht, the famous "Inspector for Austria."

Broadcasting from Munich he declared that the conditions were, firstly, the re-establishment of the Nazis' rights and liberties as a political party in Austria, secondly, the abolition of legal measures against party members, thirdly, representation in the temporary Cabinet constituted in accordance with the strength of the Nazi Party, fourthly, general elections to be held as soon as possible, and fifthly, the formation of a Government in accordance with the election results.

Habicht emphasised that the Nazis' aim was to unite Austria with Germany, but that they wished to accomplish this by arrangement with the powers concerned and not by force.—Reuter.

BELDANGA RIOTS CASE OPENS

Charge Of Attempt To Loot Against 35 Muslims

BERHAMPORE, Sept. 7.

Mr. J. H. Beale, Deputy Magistrate, who has been specially deputed to try the criminal cases in connection with recent riots at Beldanga commenced the hearing thereof to-day.

The Baniapara (a part of the village of Beldanga) trial was the first to be taken up. The occurrence took place on July 5 and, according to the prosecution, several houses in the locality were attempted to be looted by a Mahomedan mob. The police, however, arrived in time and saved the situation. Thirty-five Mahomedans are standing the trial.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, of Calcutta, with several local lawyers, is defending the accused. A.P.

ALLAHABAD MUSIC CONFERENCE

Invitations To Famous Musicians Issued

Sjt. D. R. Bhattacharya, Chairman, Reception Committee, Music Conference, University of Allahabad, writes:—

"The fourth session of the Music Conference will be held on October 20, 21 and 22, 1933 in the Vizianagram Hall, Muir College Buildings. The Competitions will be held on October 17, 18 and 19. The last date for submitting competition forms is September 20, 1933.

"Invitations have been issued to the following musicians:—1. Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas (Vocal) of Bombay. 2. Prof. Inayat Khan (Sitar) of Gauripore, 3. Prof. Hafiz Ali Khan (Sarod) of Gwalior, 4. Prof. Gopeshwar Banerji (Vocal) of Calcutta. 5. Prof. Ramesh Chandra Banerji (Vocal) of Calcutta, 6. Prof. Faiyaz Khan (Vocal) of Baroda, 7. Prof. Nasiruddin Khan (Vocal) of Indore. 8. Principal S. K. Ratanjanker (Vocal) of Lucknow. 9. Prof. Kanthe (Tabla) of Benares, 10 Mr. Hirendra Kumar Ganguli (Tabla) of Calcutta, 11. Prof. Sital Prasad Mukerji (Esraj) Calcutta, 12. Prof. Alauddin Khan (Sarod) of Malhar, 13. Prof. Girija Shanker Chakravarti (Vocal) of Calcutta. 14 Prof. Ramnath (Tabla) of Benares. 15. Mr. Dhirendra Nath Chakravarti (Vocal) of Benares, 16. Khalifa Abid Husain Khan (Tabla), 17. Pandit Chandan Choube (Vocal) of Muttra, 18. Prof. Peara Saheb (Vocal) of Calcutta, 19. Pandit Kanhaiya Lal (Soormandal) of Muttra, 20. Prof. Shambhoo Prasad (Mridang) of Banda, 21. Prof. Perbat Singh (Pakhawaj) of Gwalior, 22. Prof. Patwardhan (Vocal) of Poona, 23. Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan (Vocal) of Bombay and 24. Miss Binapani Mukerji of Calcutta.

Some well-known musicians and dancers are expected to come on deputation from the Indian States.

"Persons interested in music are requested to become patrons (Rs. 30) donors (Rs. 20) or members (Rs. 10) of the Reception Committee. They will be entitled to join in all the functions of the conference without any extra charge. They will also be given the best seats in the conference hall in the order in which the fee is received. Payment should be made by cheques or cash to me, on or before September 20, 1933."

9,000 OPERATIVES DOWN TOOLS

Misunderstanding Over Compromise Terms

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

Despite a compromise reached earlier over the question of wage-cut nearly 9000 operatives of Ex-Press Mills downed tools to-day and struck work.

It seems that some misunderstanding arose among the operatives over the issue of payment of bonus which according to them was mentioned ambiguously in the compromise terms.

The police are present in the Mill area to guard against any untoward disturbances. Further developments are awaited.—A.P.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY IN RAJPUTANA

Maharaj Rana Of Jhalwar Sets Good Example To Caste Hindus

JHALRAPATAN, (Rajputana), Sept. 7. (By Mail.)

A correspondent writes to the Associated Press:

The Jal Vihar or "Dol Gyaras" was unusually interesting this year in Jhalawar when His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhalwar gave further proof of his faith in the removal of untouchability. Formerly the vimans from all the temples of the town used to gather inside the Garh compound in front of the Raj Bhavan, but those of the so-called depressed classes were not allowed to enter therein and had to keep at a respectful distance from the main procession. This year, owing to the recent announcement by His Highness regarding removal of untouchability, the chamars also took their viman into the Garh compound. This was greatly objected to by the orthodox section of the Hindus, and they separated themselves from the procession. When the matter was brought to His Highness' notice he was pleased to remark that the viman of his own "1st Dev", Sri Krishnaji, should join the procession, so that others may not have any objection.

Thus when the procession reached Prithvi Vilas Palace, where His Highness resides, Sri Krishnaji's viman joined the procession. His Highness himself performed the Arti, and when doing so, he called the chamars to bring the viman of their deity also just close to Sri Krishnaji's viman.

The procession then went to the Chandra Sarowar and after the Pooja and Arti at the tank all the vimans returned in the procession to the Raj Bhavan, where the usual "Bhent" was presented by His Highness to all.

After this His Highness made a short speech saying that the supreme God is one and the same in all the deities. He could bear an insult shown to him or to any of his officers, but he could never bear any disrespect shown to God Himself, for whom the high and the low are all alike.

This speech was greatly appreciated and produced a deep impression on the audience.—A. P.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.